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ICE. parried on unANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 91 CORNHILL ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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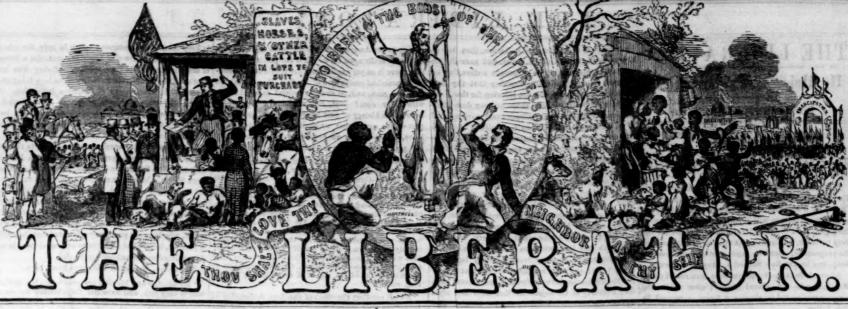
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In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXIV. NO. 20.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholderet

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! IT CARNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to shours the prepartury of Their Dominion over their SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of prescrying the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PURITIVE SLAVES—An engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandise, under

sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandise, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-senting the oppressed! . . To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREST TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

PATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1035.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. PATRIOTISM AND PIETY OF BENNETT'S

AN ADDITIONIST CONVENTION IN A CHRISTIAN CHERCH—GARRISON IN THE PULPIT. The crew of traitors and fanatics led by Garrison, Phillips, and traiters and fanatics led by Carrison, Phillips, and sundry women, commenced their orgies in this city yesterday; and during the forencon, they descera-ted a fashionable church, (the Rev. Mr. Chapin's, in Broadway.) by their unfully ravings. It is very well known that the main points that the Garrison party make are these:—First, that a dissolution of the Union should immediately take place; second, that (in the words of Henry C. Wright, one of their shining lights,) ' the God of the Christians in this country is the most accursed of demons.' The Christian Church, of all denominations, is the great target at which they level all their denuncia-tions; and it is certainly surprising that the trustees of this church should allow their pulpit to be

thus foully descerated.

The tactics of the abolitionists in this matter were excellent. They arranged their programme in direct imitation of those of the religious socie-ties; no business was transacted, and the meeting commenced with prayer and the reading of the Scriptures by the 'Reverend' Samuel J. May. The 'Reverend' William Lloyd Garrison occupid the highest seat in the synagogue. By these means a meeting, which would otherwise have passed off without notice, attracted a large audience, includ-ing many weak-minded and strong-minded women, who, no doubt, imagined, that, as the popular pas-tor of this church is what is called, in the cant of socialism, a 'progressionist,' he would make his appearance among the orators. That crowning shame was, however, reserved, we suppose, for a

Having seduced the people to the church, the fa-Having seduced the people to the church, the in-natics were not slow in completing the work of descrating the temple. Several of the speakers propounded the usual infidel tenets, and the Bible and Tract Societies were made the butt for the most violent abuse from the lips of a woman named foster. The good attendance in the forenoon was doubtless in consequence of the popularity of the church, as only a very few persons attended the afternoon meeting, which was held in Hope Chapel.

We presume that the worshippers in this church

are not members of the American Anti-Slavery Society. We presume that they do not agree with the orators of that Society in their demunications of every thing that deem to people hold to be good and holy. With this view of the subject, we call the attention of the Rev. Mr. Chapin's congrega-tion to the desceration of their edifice by the abolitionists, vesterday. They will see what was said tionists, yesterday. They will see what was said by perusing the Herald reports. If this sort of hing is to go on, the trustees of this church may as well rent it during the evenings, for the per-brmance of the moral drama, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin, alternated with concerts by negro minstrels. It would be highly amusing and very profitable; and the church is now so far descrated in the minds of all right-minded men and women, that, in the course of the year, two or three fancy balls might be given, to the edification of the congregation and the profit of the trustees.—N. Y. Herald.

It is to be regretted that the period of these reli gious and benevolent anniversaries should be seized upon by such traitorous, blasphemous, and aban-doned wretches as the leaders of the abolitionist, socialist, and other movements, as the occasion for their annual saturnalias. The leaders of the crew endeavor by these means to identify themselves with really benevolent, useful, and excellent societies, and to draw into their meetings many ig-norant but well-meaning strangers, who are some-times led to believe for a time in their sophistical speeches, or are frightened into silence by their blasphemous denunciations. Of late years, however, the people have been made aware of the corrupt motives of this crew, and their meetings have been but thinly attended. It seems to have been mentally agreed that they should be quietly allowed to die the bitter death of neglect and indifference.—Ibid.

By a singular coincidence, we are enabled to publish side by side with the closing debates on the Nebraska bill, the proceedings of its leading opponents assembled in exclusive conclave. At the very moment when Mr. Richardson was moving the termination of the debate, on that measure the rmination of the debate on that measure. American Anti-Slavery Society was in session, celebrating its twentieth anniversary. The intense height which the slavery agitation has reached, the tremendous efforts which have been made to defeat Mr. Douglas's measure, the age of the society, and the construction of the society and the construction of the society. the conspicuous position which many of its mem-bers have long occupied before the public, all com-bine to give to its latest proceedings a peculiar sig-nificance. Rightly regarded as the nucleus of the anti-slavery body in this country, the society over which William Lloyd Garrison presides may be fairly considered as the organ of its principles, the executive of its government, its type and its head. It took the lead in the opposition to the Nebraska bill: all the other movements which have been made to check its progress have been merely modelled on its course, and subordinate to its policy. Had the Nebraska bill failed the members of the American e conspicuous position which many of its mem-Nebraska bill failed, the members of the American Anti-Slavery Society would have been fairly entitled to claim the event as a triumph for them: for the adventitious support they received during the campaign from parties of nondescript stragglers was only effective, inasmuch as it was confounded with their efforts, and contributed to swell their strength. The proceedings of this body, therestrength. The proceedings of this body, there-fore, at so critical a moment of their career as the present, are full of interest. We learn from them what the true character of the opposition to the Nebraska bill was, what their own views and designs are, and what this country may expect if the party they lead should ever command a majority our national councils, or sway the government of

in our national councils, or sway the government of the confederacy.

These are the leaders of the party which has opposed the Nebraska Bill. This is a sample of the sort of legislation we should have, if an abolitionist majority were sent to Congress, or the spirit of anti-shavery were to overspread the land. More diabolical sentiments have been expressed before. The Hon. Horace Greeley, another of the abolitionist leaders, has prayed that 'the Capitol might blaze by the torch of the incendiary, or fall and bury all its inmates beneath its crumbling ruins: 'which is probably more atrecious than an ruins: 'which is probably more atrocious than any of the infamies we have quoted above. But the rampant infidelity and foul-mouthed treason of the Anti-Slavery Society can find no parallel out on the ranks of its allies. By their fruits and by their words ye shall judge them; and with the proceedings of this anniversary before them, we do not think the American people can go far wrong in indicate. in judging the character of the Northern opponent; of the Nebraska Bill.

SELECTIONS.

its assailants, attempted to prop it up with the Bible; and, at least to his own apparent satisfaction, proved that slavery was tolerated in the primitive church, and no intimation given that it was wrong. He assured us, however, that he was opposed to it. He did not attempt to prove that our republican (if that is not a misnomer) institutions ought to be abolished, because the Bible recognized the right of kings to rule, and enjoined obedience on their subjects; or that the 'Maine Law' is 'infidel,' because Christ and his apostles used wine; probably for want of time, for he found occasion to beat a hasty retreat, crying 'Infidel,' The afternoon and evening meetings were equally crowded, and the utmost excitement prevailed. The object of both discourses was to show that this nation's religion fostered and nourished the worst forms of crime—creating a public sentiment that legalized and justified deeds that even savages themselves would blush to perpetrate. Never have able eggs, and whatever other weapons might be available. Mr. Walker, in an able and eloquent effort, showed the character of true, practical Christianity, attempting to prove that man was the object of both discourses was to show that this nation's religion fostered and nourished the worst forms of crime—creating a public sentiment that legalized and justified deeds that even savages themselves would blush to perpetrate. Never have the savailable. Mr. Walker, in an able and eloquent effort, showed the character of true, practical Christianity, attempting to prove that man was the object of both discourses was to show that this nation's religion fostered and nourished the worst forms of crime—creating a public sentiment that legalized and justified deeds that even savages themselves would blush to perpetrate. Never have the savallable. Mr. Walker, in an able and eloquent effort, showed the character of true, practical Christianity, attempting to prove that man was the object of both discourses was to show that this nation's religion fostered and nourished the worst forms of crime—creating a public sentiment that legalized and justified deeds that even savages themselves would blush to perpetrate. Never here for head the corruptions and crime and justified deeds that even savages themselves would blush to perpetrate. Never here for head the corruptions and crime and justified deeds that even savages themselves would blush to perpetrate. Never here for most of the word spoken, and evinced the word spoken, and evinced by the message of the word spoken, and evinced by the word spoken, and evinced by the word spoken, and evinced the word spoken, and evinced the word spoken, and cr mob, officered by the presiding elder and one of the brethren, (who, under the garb of friendship, had even obtained office in the Convention,) with the most riotous demonstrations clamored for Brockway, (the agent aforesaid,) and demanded that he be permitted to speak. To avoid a riot, the Convention consented; and speak he did till the next morn, and apparently would till day-light, had he not lost the floor, refusing to admit a motion of adjuarnment, though but a few evenings before, inventional times and the deceased, will interest many of our readers: sisting that a motion to adjourn was always in or-der. Mr. Walker having, by a misstep of his, ob-

there is salvation in all the different means pro-posed, I am sure men ought to be saved. Each night increased the number who attended our lec-tures, until the house was entirely filled. The people seemed deeply interested in the subject discussed, and many said these things are so. There lives in this place a Methodist preacher, who, in private, denied some of our statements in reference private, denied some of our statements in reference to his church and ministry; but in public he said nothing. I know of no class of men who live by falsehood to the extent of these Methodist ministers. They are continually telling their people that their Church is free from slavery—that the South have all been expelled, and that the Northman Church is refully articlayer. Very more in refully articlayer.

night was quite large and enthusiastic. At the close of his discours, he made is a unseasonable and premature. It has was told that the 'United Brethren' he would gladly have deferred, and slums the fore their service commenced. This they did not interrupt the meeting. It does not be one or against then control that I should the house. The impression appeared deep and thorough. At cleven, the 'United Brother' spoke. At the close of his discourse, he made is such any possible to a possible part of the present of the present of the present and hope I would not interrupt the meeting. I table that I should that speak during the time of his sermon, and hope I would not interrupt the meeting. I table that I should that speak during the time of his sermon, and hope I would not interrupt the meeting. I table that I should that speak during the time of his sermon, and hope I would not interrupt the meeting. I table that I should that speak during the time of his sermon, and hope I would not interrupt the meeting. I table that a rule never to allow them to do it, in my pressue, which were to allow them to do it, in my pressue, which were relating, it is well to known of the forest men. I was not the close of his sermon, and hope I would not interrupt the meeting. I table that a rule never to allow them to do it, in my pressue, with the ones of God.' 'No such thing,' said I 'it is only a school-house; and if it were, the more THE LATE JAMES W. WALKER.

The immediate cause of the recent death of this untiring advocate of the slave appears to have originated in his late excessive labors in Michigan. How he labored may be inferred from the following extract of a letter, published in the A. S. Bugle, dated Almox, Feb. 6th, 1854, and signed Samuel Follett, Secty:—

On the 16th and 17th ult., a mass Convention was held here, attended by J. W. Walker, B. S. Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. Foster, as speakers; and notwithstanding the holy indignation that habeen excited against them, the 'cutside pressure' was so great, that one of our churches, who are intending to build a new house soon, saw fit to open their house, and again the champions of truth confronted the defenders of barbarism. Nothing worthy of note happened onethe first day. The resolutions, a copy of which I send you, were sustained, in able and convincing speeches, by Messrs. Walker and Jones, and the opposition did not verture within range of their batteries. On the 2d day, the Baptist minister, 'as much an abolitionist as anybody,' thinking that the institution was beginning to totter under the well-directed blows of its assailants, attempted to prop it up with the Bible; and, at least to his own apparent satisfaction, proved that slavery was tolerated in the primary of the next day: was told that the 'United Brethere was told that the 'United Brethere was to deleven for the first time. I asked them to give up their school, and let me speak before them to give up their school, and let me speak before them to give up their school, and let me speak before them to give up their school, and let me speak before them to give up their school, and let me school, and let me school and let me school, and let me school, and let me school, and let me school die not hold not in the far the mass to speak during the the Juniel Brethere had Sunday School that the 'United Brother' was to speak deven for the first day in the house, tild not intered. This is done in the first day in the house, tild n

wine; probably for want of time, for he found occasion to beat a hasty retreat, crying 'Infidel,' hecause he could not convince his opponents that robbing a man of all his wages, his wife and children, his intellect and soul, was a Christian deed. On the last evening, there was a large attendance of the elite of our village, merchants, ministers, and lawyers, backed by the opening buds of promise from our Methodist nursery, with the agent of the state of the difference of the difference of the elite of our village, merchants, ministers, and lawyers, backed by the opening buds of promise from our Methodist nursery, with the agent of the state of the difference of the dif

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. J. W. WALKER.

Though we have already noticed the death of

DEAR FRIEND-To many of the readers of the tained the floor, the Convention adjourned to the name and regutation of James W. next week Tuesday, when the battle was renewed, the excitement in the mean time reaching fever the cause of anti-slavery in the West. When the excitement in the mean time reaching fever heat, in our community, and threatenings and slaughter being freely breathed out against the disturbers of our peace. Our Presiding Elder openly and shamelessly advocated the cause of the mob.

The day came, and with it a senseless time that the cause of a faithful gospel minister—dwelling and shamelessly advocated the cause of the mob. and snamelessly advocated the cause of the mob.
The day came, and with it a senseless tirade during the whole day, from our Reverend agent, of personal abuse and invective: apparently in the control of practical righteousness. Soon after emigrating to this country, he became connected with the Wes-leyan Methodists; for, abhorring with his entire personal abuse and invective; apparently intended to incite the mob to acts of violence. He, howto incite the mob to acts of violence. He, how-ever, regarding it as argument on the resolution, to incite the mob to acts of violence. He, however, regarding it as argument on the resolution, though, unfortunately, everybody else (who were not so much excited that they could not think) thought otherwise.

In this evening, Mr. Walker obtained the floor, and replied in an argument of three hours, which by its power and eloquence, enchained the vast audience, and soothed, to the quiet of a slumbering infant's breast, the angry waves of passion, which had been lashed to their utmost fury, and threatened to overwhelm him. With a stroke, he tore to atoms the thin web that with such painful exertion had been thrown over the villanies of that monstrous compound of hypocrisy and despotism.

Levan Methodists; for, abhorring with his entire soul the institution of slavery, he was unwilling to unite with the M. E. Church, which received slaveholders to membership. As a Wesleyan Methodist preacher, he labored to great acceptance in Cincinnati and Cleveland, and for years presided or a western Conference of that denomination; by then, as in England, his ministrations were of a character that appealed to the great brotherhood principle in the human soul, and led his hearers to desire far more the universal prevalence of peace on earth and good will among men, than the establishment of sect.

About eight years ago, he became convinced that monstrous compound of hypocrisy and despotism.

to atoms the thin web that with such painful exertion had been thrown over the villanies of that monstrous compound of hypocrisy and despotism, that hideous beast of head and horns innumerable, that pushes to the death God's poor children, (though baptized into its own faith, if their skins are not colored like its own)—the Methodist Church. Never was victory more complete, or defeat more signal. Horse, foot and dragoons routed, overthrown, annihilated.

Ishment of sect.

About eight years ago, he became convinced that be could no longer retain Christian fellowship with those who supported a slaveholding government, resigned his presidency in the Conference, and withdrew from the denomenation. Since then, he has been laboring as an agent of the Western A. S. Society: and a faithful laborer he was, thinking not of himself, and caring not for himself when the cause of the slave demanded his services. With talents that might have brought him a far greater pecuniary remuneration than he could hope to re-In his 'Notes from the Lecturing Field,' published in the Bugle, Mr. Walker gave the following sketch of cause, he nobly preferred to tail for God's poor. At in the Bugle, Mr. Walker gave the following sketch of his labors in a portion of Michigan:—

At 'Farmer,' in Defiance Co., I held three meetings in the school-house, 'the only place of worship in the village, which by no means lacks the preached word. In every little assemblage of houses, I find from three to a half dozen different kinds of gospel dispensed, though each sect may have less than the last number of adherents. If there is salvation in all the different means proposed, I am sure men ought to be saved. Each night increased the number who attended our lecture of the present year, when his body and mind both needed rest, he accepted an invitation from the Michigan A. S. Society to labor in that State. The work was too severe for his exhausted powers; much of the time he was far from the was sick unto death, and in a few days breathed his last. Many an abolitionist in the West owns is conversion to James W. Walker; and the seed he so liberally scattered in the cities and towns, the hamlets and the cabin settlements of cause, he nobly preferred to toil for God's poor. At the commencement of the present year, when his body and mind both needed rest, he accepted an invitation from the Michigan A. S. Society to labor in that State. The work was too severe for his exhausted powers; much of the time he was far from the was sick unto death, and in a few days breathed his last. Many an abolitionist in the West own is conversion to James W. Walker; and the seed he so liberally scattered in the cities and towns, the hamlets and the cabin grant of the commencement of the converted an invitation from the Michigan A. S. Society to labor in that State. The work was too severe for his exhausted powers; much of the time he was far from the was sick unto death, and in a few days breathed his last. Many an abolitionist in the west was some and the commencement of the commencement of the commencement of the commencement of the convertible of the commencement of the convertible and the convertible and the converted an invi Ohio and Michigan, are ripening into the har-vest, and their fruits will be pointed to as an evi-dence of the faithfulness of the laborer, and the goodness of the Lord of the harvest who giveth the increase.

B. S. J.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT AND THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

BY RICHARD HILDRETH, ESQ.

ncrease.

It is in vain that Southern oppressors cons South have all been expelled, and that the Northern Church is radically anti-slavery. Very many of the best people in that Church believe this to be true. They will not always be able to deceive. A good Democratic brother dissented from us at first, but finally concluded on the whole that it was best to say but little.

From Farmer I went to 'Centre,' in Williams Converse I says a grant of the same of the wisdom of those who have volunteered for the forlors hope! What matter who or what have a grant of the same of the wisdom of those who have volunteered for the forlors hope! What matter who or what have a grant of the same of the same or the wisdom of those who have volunteered for the forlors hope! What matter who or what have a grant of the same of From Farmer I went to 'Centre,' in Williams
Co., where I spoke on Saturday evening, and three
times on Sunday. Application had been made for
the Methodist church, but it was refused; so the
meeting was held in the school-house.

There is in the place an Academy, belonging to
the Old School Presbyterians, who have two ministers in the village. The meeting on Saturday

what they are, those who rush blindly and devotedly upon the open-mouthed cannon, the leveled
bayonets of the enemy! They are but food for
powder, and they know it. In every great cause,
it is necessary that some should perish. But if
the cause be great, for one that falls, ten will be
found ambitious so to suffer!

It is in vain we at the North cry out, that the

sequious silence, shall we hesitate one moment to repel this impudent effort of despotism, because, if we refuse to submit, it will endanger the Union!

the freeze part are totally ignorant of its real characts.

Before enlisting, it is well to know the cause in which we are to serve. It is the purpose of the followig pages to exhibit the system of social polity established in the Southern States, such as it is in its geration and effects; not in particular and accidental instances, but generally, and by virtue of those laws of human nature upon which the working of social and political institutions must depend.

This inquiry is necessary for our own satisfaction. Without making it, how can we act either reasonably or safely! Here is a question with two sides tr it, and one side or the other we must take. How can we choose without knowledge! Despotism may be an excellent thing, well entitled to our warmest support; but how can we know it to be so, without knowing what it is!

Yet are we stopped short in the very threshold of this inquiry, by the threats and execrations of the South. Dare to inquire; dare look behind the yeil that hides our private doings; dare question us, or any of our acts, and we dissolve the Union, Such an impertinence is lawful cause of war, and we will wage it!

Indeed!—It is necessary, then, to weigh these threats.

The Union of the States has been made the occanical and are to totally also weight. An also seems to prevail, that excellents this excellents this proved in the principle of pure and unlimited protection was totally abandoned.

If South Carolina calculated the value of the Union, when it was only a question of tariffs and of taxes, shall we hesistate to calculate its value, when the dearest rights of manhood are in danger? when we are commanded to submit in silence, and not dare to criticise the despotism that controls us!

Let them break the Union, if they choose; it is a matter wherein they are free to act. But before they break it, they will do well to revise their calculations of its value. What the Southern States would be, if they stood alone; what elements they safety, strength, and power: what sort of a nation would b Indeed!—It is necessary, then, to weigh these threats.

Indeed!—It is necessary, then, to weigh these coarse with their Northern neighbors, is an inquiry which had the properties of the coarse with their Northern neighbors, is an inquiry which had so the Union, the people ignorated their heads to think otherwise; and therefore it is necessary to create a prejudice in favor of the Union, a sort of feeling for it like that feeling of loyalty which has often upheld a throne, in spite of the vices and tyranny of him who sat upon it.

Under a democratic government, prejudices of this sort are not only useless, they are highly mistinote hands of the artful and designing, by means of which the people are bound, and shorn, against their interest, and against their judgment.

The men who formed the Union were neither better nor wiser than ourselves. For certain arguments and reasons in its favor, we should sustain it; not for itself; for in itself, it is neither good nor bad. It may be either, as circumstances are.

What are these reasons and arguments in favor of the Union, we are deprived of the liberty of thought,—nay more, the liberty of feeling, the right of sympathy with those who suffer! Suppose this Union to be made the present independence and our freedom.

But suppose that it is the best guarantee of our independence and our freedom.

But suppose that it is the best guarantee of our independence and our freedom.

But suppose that it is the best guarantee of our independence and our freedom.

But suppose that it is the best guarantee of our independence and our freedom.

But suppose that it is the best guarantee of our independence and our freedom.

But suppose that it is the best guarantee of our independence and our freedom.

But supp

pathy with those who suffer? Suppose this Union requires to be comented with blood, and that we are called upon to surrender up the noblest of our sons and daughters to be tortured to death by Southern whips, for the grievous sin of having denounced despotism with the generous emphasis of freedom?

Are we ready to bow thus submissively before the grim and bloody shrine of this political Moloch! Are we prepared to make these sacrifices? When the thing has changed its nature, what though it still retain its former name? Though it be called a Union, what is it but a base subjection, a miserable servitude?

Some eighty years ago, we had a Union with Great Britain, a Union that had lasted for near two centuries, a cherished Union, the recollection of which kindled a glow in every American bosom; not a fraternal Union merely, but closer yet, maternal, filial. That connection had many things to recommend it. It sustained our wakness; in brightened our obscurity; it made us partakers in

not a fraternal Union merely, but closer yet, maternal, filial. That connection had many things to recommend it. It sustained our weakness; it brightened our obscurity; it made us partakers in the renown of Britain, and part and parcel of a great nation. What curses, eighty years ago, would have blighted the parricide, whe should have gone about to sever that connection, so dear, so beneficial?

The mother country, not satisfied with the affection of her daughter, sought to abuse her power, and to extort a tribute. But were all the advantages of our Union with Britain to be given up, merely to avoid the payment of a paltry tax on tea? Were all the calamities of civil war to be hazarded, all the miseries of a hostile invasion, intrigues with foreign powers, and their dangerous interference, public debts, standing armies, the risk of anarchy, and of military usurpation?

Yes, all, said our fathers, all is to be risked, rather than surrender our pecuniary independence; rather than become tributary to a British parlisment; rather than be taxed at the pleasure of the mother country. A Union upon such terms is a mockery; it is not the Union we have loved and cherished. We scorn it, and we spurn it.

So our fathers said. And when it is undertaken to deprive us, not of our money,—which, for the sake of peace, we might be willing to part with,—but of that whose value money cannot estimate; when it is sought to ga our free mouths, to forbid the beating of our free hearts; to subdue us by penal statutes into a servile torpidity, and an obsequious silence, shall we hesitate one moment to repel this impudent effort of despotism, because, if we refuse to submit it will endanger the Union!

From the Cleveland Leader.

From the Cleveland Leader.

we refuse to submit, it will endanger the Union!
Perish the Union, let it ten times perish, from the moment it becomes inconsistent with humanity and with freedom!
Should South Carolina declare that war, for which, as she asserts, she has such lawful cause, and march an army Northward to enforce silence at the point of the bayonet, the sons of those who fought at Lexington and Banker Hill will perhaps know how to repel the invaders; and those States which furnished soldiers, generals, arms and money, to re-conquer Carolina from Cornwallis

any moment.

As a matter of course, the Nebraska territory and New Mexico belong to the North. The slave States would extend no further west than Arkansas. It is very probable, too, that Western Texas, which is chiefly settled by Germans and persons from the free States, would unite with the North. The territory of the free States would embrace an area of two and a half millions of square miles. That of the slave States less than three-fourths of a million, or one-third of the North in area and numbers.

numbers.

In the next place, the annexation of the Canadas to the North would speedily follow, adding five free States to the New Confederacy, and a population approximating to three millions of industrious, intelligent, thrifty freemen. The arrable territory thus obtained covers a million square miles. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence would be forever secured, whose value is not second even to the Mississippi

the Mississippi.

Thus, with a territory extending from ocean to ocean, and from the 35 30 degree of latitude as far North as the habitations of man; with thirty States ocean, and from the 35 30 degree of latitude as far North as the habitations of man; with thirty States before the next census; and a population of twenty-five millions; with not a bondman in the length and breadth of the new Republic, we might manage to survive the loss of the political society of the slaveholding nabobs. They would require our mechanical and agricultural products in exchange for their cotton, sugar and rice, exactly as at present; and as they have always been great advocation of the state of the state

driven out, and, in the next place, in a very snort time they would be negotiating to get in again. Let no man be alarmed by the idle cry of disunion, secession. It is perfectly harmless. Let us deal justly by the South, asking nothing but what is right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong.

PRO-SLAVERY PRESBYTERIANISM.

The slavery question, the dreaded troubler of our sectarian Israels, has been intruding itself again drowsy conservatives of the Third Pres saming the drowsy conservatives of the Third Prea-bytery of New York. Just as they had fairly set-tled themselves to sleep in ease and peace from former agitations, in the conviction that they had finally disposed of this troublesome subject, it breaks in again upon their quiet, and puts to flight their in this instance, the question was introduced by

In this instance, the question was introduced by the noisy opposers of agitation at the South. A circular was received from the Presbytery of Winchester, Virginia, stating that the agitation of the Slavery question had created a great deal of alienation between the Presbyterian brethren of the church at the North and South, and asking the Presbytery to send a resolution to the General Assembly, that it was inexpedient at the present time to acitate that question.

semoly, that it was inexpedient at the present time to agitate that question.

This circular was read by Dr. Hatfield, who urged upon the Presbytery the do-nothing policy adopted by the Synod of New York and New Jersey at its last session. He then offered the following resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Mills:

*Rasolved, That without expressing any opinion in respect to the statements of the Presbytery of Winchester in their circular of Sept. 25, they be referred to the action of the Synod of New York and New Jersey on the statement of the synod of New York and New Jersey on the synonymetric in October last, as precludthis subject at their meeting in October last, as preclud-ing the necessity of any further action on the part of this Presbytery.'

The Rev. Mr. Smith opposed the motion. He did not like dodging the subject, and thought that the Presbytery should frankly meet it, and give their opinion, if they had one. He did not think they were bound to concur in the action of the Syrod

Dr. Hatfield, himself, in view of the recent Nebraska conspiracy, seemed to doubt whether they were not treating the subject too timidly, and yet he said he would be satisfied to let this matter pass

were not treating the subject too timidly, and yet he said he would be actisfied to let this matter pass for the present, as whatever special action would be now taken on the subject might create bad feeling, and might be soon brought up for reconsideration, and thus, in the present feverish state of the question, he would prefer to have no special action taken, until the excitement at present subsisting had somewhat subsided.

The Rev. Dr. Pennington, Pastor of the First Colored Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Prince and Marion streets, said that 'he could concur in the resolution proposed by Dr. Hatfield, as it bound no individual to any particular course, nor interfered with the action of the Churches.' The resolution was then passed.

That Dr. Pennington, himself a fugitive slave, and a professed abolitionist, should thus join hands with popular, ease-loving and pro-slavery clergymen, to hold back the Church from its duty towards slavery and the slave, will greatly surprise and mortify his friends in this country and in England. Identified as he was with the slave, pledged as he was to the anti-slavery cause, and intelligent as he must be of the criminal responsibility of the Northern church, for the continuance of slavery, and for its corruption of the Northern conscience and heart, we had a right to expect that he would not follow the Priest and the Levite on the other side of bis perishing fellow bondmen. To show the position assumed by this Presbytery, and 'conscientiously concurred' in by Dr. Pennington, we here give the resolution adopted by the Synod at its last session in October:

'Resolved, That without any reference to the action of previous General Assemblies, we believe that, in the present aspects of Divine Providence, the agitation in our General Assemblies, by any portion of our Church, of our relations to Slavery in this country, is undesira-

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ble and inexpedient. Committing this whole subject, therefore, to the Governor of Elernal Providence, we commend to our churches to offer unceasing prayer for our country in all its sections, and for our own church

This is the insulting reply made by these solemn and canting pretenders, to the cry of perishing millions for help; to the demand of the Christians. millions for help; to the demand of the Christians, republicans and philanthropists of other lands; that we purge our church and nation from their most hideous blot and sin; to the requirement of Eternal Justice, that we 'break every yoke,' open our mouths for the dumb,' 'cry aloud and spare not' against oppression and fraud, and 'proclaim deliverance to the captive.' How does the narrow selfishness of section eat out of most, hearts all selfishness of sectism eat out of men's hearts all fraternal feeling, humane sympathy, manly courage, and devotion to truth!—Penn. Freeman.

THEODORE PARKER.

Theodore Parker last night gave his Anti-Slavery Theodore Parker last night gave his Anti-Slavery friends a good deal more than they bargained for, in the matter of his speech. The Tabernacle was densely crowded with a miscellaneous mass of people, of all parties, creeds, and colors, assembled to hear Mesers. Parker, Garrison, and Phillips, who were announced to speak. Mr. Parker opened, and spoke over *two hours and a half*, and even then stop-ped only because he was compelled to do so by the im-patience of his hearers, leaving at least one-third of patience of his hearers, leaving at least one-third of the ground he had marked out untouched. His speech was very able,—denonciatory of everything, prophetic of evil to be perpetuated, and hopeless of any reform in any department of public affairs. Mr. Parker reasons by statements,—never making a formal argument, but so collating facts as to sug-gest the inference he wishes drawn. His speech was a prodigious compilation of facts bearing on Slavery and its relations to the various interests of Shivery and its relations to the various interests of the country,—all of them striking, some lacking authority, and very many of them skillfully made to countenance conclusions they would not warrant. But they were instructive and well worth hearing; —and we were not surprised to find among his hearers quite a number of clergymen and others who have no sympathy whatever with his special views. Mr. Parker predicted the success of the Nebraska bill at the next session of Congress, if not immediately; and said he could see no end to the triumphs and conquests of the Slave Power. He predicted that the General Government would force the country into a war with Spain for the possession of Cuba, and that an effort would then be made to of Cuba, and that an effort w restore the African Slave-trade. These measures might possibly, in his opinion, so touch the interests of the Free States as to arouse them to resistance : and in that case, Slavery would be swept from existence. But short of that he saw no ground of hope.

Mr. Parker stated as facts not generally known,

but of which many persons were cognizant, that the English Government had entered into an agree-ment with that of Spain, whereby Slavery in Cuba was to be abolished within twenty years,—and that the Captain-General of Cuba had in his possession a document from the Spanish Government, giving him full authority to liberate the slaves in Cuba, and to arm them for the defence of the Island whenever he should deem it expedient. He did not believe the Eastern War would amount to much, and thought that Spain of herself, with her Navy embracing 174 vesels; her letters of marque, which would cover the seas with the most desperate pirates from all the nations of the earth, waging war on our com-merce; the armed slaves defending the fastnesses of Cuba, and the climate, yellow fever and other diseases of the Island, as their allies, would be able to inflict fearful damage on the United States.

CHANGE IN PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

We challenge the curious annals of history for a more striking progressive change in the sentiment of a nation, than that which has taken place in regard to Abolition, pure and simple, in the free States of America. A few years ago, and the name of Abolitionist was identified with social outlawry. Southern States put a price on the head of Garrison: Southern Post-Offices opened letters and papers and Committees of Northern Safety-nen burned Abolition journals by the heap; moos drove the emancipation apostle from Baltin own a Liberty-Hall in Philadelphia-shot down Lovejoy for printing and speaking democracy—and Lovejoy for printing and speaking democracy—and everywhere persecuted the name, fame and persons of the Abolitionists. Three years ago, a mob headed by Isaiah Rynders, broke up their meeting at the Tabernacle, and fairly pursued them from the City. Two years ago they could not obtain here a place to assemble in, and were obliged to go to Syracuse to hold their Anniversary. But now all Syracuse to hold their Anniversary. But now all this is changed. They are welcomed to one of the largest and handsomest churches in New York, and for the past two days, their discussions have not only been entirely undisturbed, but have been attended by crowded and sympathetic audiences of the most respectable people. Even conservatism attended by crowded and sympathetic audiences of the most respectable people. Even conservatism and moderation now listen without a shock to the bold utterances of these quondam fanatics.— Such is the effect produced by the conviction which is now gaining complete possession of the public mind at the North, that the South is faithless to of Slavery at whatever risk. This great change has been wrought by the Nebraska bill, and as yet we are only at the beginning. Garrison, Phillips, and all their compeers, could not have made so many Abolitionists and Disunionists in half a century, as Pierce. Douglas, Badger and Clayton have made in

A WAR FOR CUBA.

The moment the Nebraska Iniquity is consum mated, if it should be consummated, the Adminis mated, it is a will seek to distract public attention from tration will seek to distract public attention from that abhorred deed by getting up a row with Spain. Whether this will be pushed to the point of actual War is not yet certain; but the President and his war is not yet create it will. They have resolved to impose on the feeble and decrepit Spanish ent conditions which cannot ! without disgrace, and insist on every iota of them to the last. Should Spain refuse them, War is to be made, and Cuba seized if possible—and the projectors entertain no doubt of our ability to overrun and subjugate that island in six weeks from the declaration—at all events, before any reënforcements from Spain can reach it. This achievement, by adding about a fifth to the slaveholding terriory and population of the Union, is expected outh under the flag of Pierce & Co., and drown the Nebraska excitement at the North in the ery of 'Our Country, right or wrong! Hurrah for Cuba and manifest destiny!' Such, we are well assured, is the programme agreed on at the White Hurrah and it is an earn step change that we shall be House ; and it is an even chance that we shall be at war with Spain on the 1st of July .- Ibid.

JAMES W. WALKER-HIS PAMILY.

In the death of James W. Walker, not only have the oppressed and outraged of earth lost one of the ablest and most devoted of their advocates, but his wife and little children have lost a kind husband and father—their protection and support.

The work of the slave's redemption, to which for the past seven or eight years, Mr. Walker had devoted all his talents and energies, is not a work that meets with a reward in gold. His family therefore are left destitute. A settlement of his affairs will leave nothing for their future maintenance. The friends of freedom, and especially the friends of the American and Western Anti-Slavery Societies, whose agent Mr. Walker was, and in whose service he expended all his talents and wore out his life, owe a debt to his widow and little children, which we trust will be cheerfully and promptly paid. While abolitionists, generally, have been at their

homes, making provision against future want, and giving to the cause sparingly of their abundance, Mr. Walker has been away from his family, toiling n against future want, and for the advancement of a cause, in which we are all alike interested, and for a compensation barely sufficient, under the most favorable circumstance to supply the imediate wants of those dependant upon him. Had he sacrificed as little as other professed friends of the slave, his family probably would have needed no pecuniary aid. But labor-ers were needed; and by the approval and appointnt of the friends of freedon riends of freedom, he went forward, elf, to the work of the slave's eman

cipation, and the result is as above stated.
It is then but simple justice, that we should make some provision for his family. Arrangements will be made to secure to them the full benefit of whatever is contributed. It is suggested, that a little home should be provided for them, where they may remain permanently, and be comfortably situated.

Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle.

THE LIBERATOR No Union with Slaveholders,

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

BOSTON, MAY 19, 1854.

American Auti-Slauern Societa

The Twentieth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Broadway Universalist chief. While we were looking out for slavery Church on Wednesday, May 10th. The church, at the hour of meeting, was well filled. After a voluntary on the organ, the President, Mr. Gareison, called the Sometime the decay of the entire the the organ, the President, Mr. Garrison, called the Society to order, and announced that, in accordance with the programme, selections would now be read from the Society to the Rev. Second J. May, of Syracuse. Scriptures by the Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse.

congregation united in singing a hymn, composed by

FRANCIS JACKSON, the Treasurer of the Society, then gave the following abstract of the Annual Report, which, he said, was certified by James S. Gibbons, cashier of the Ocean Bank :-

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.

For Lecturing Agents, Publishing Anti-Slavery Standard and Pamphlets.... Balance on hand.....

table, to be taken up at the business meeting. Mr. GARRISON then said :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This is the twentieth an niversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society. I do not propose to go into any extended preliminary remarks, but wish simply to say, at the outset, that the object of this Society remains unchanged, and our purpose is as it was at the beginning We make no side issue with this nation, or with the Slave Power which governs it, as absolutely as any plantation at the South governs it, as accounted as any personal hostility to it, Not as a clergyman, not as a Christian, buhs a manentering into no compromises with it, making no attempts at conciliation thereof, we are resolved on its the name of the Almighty, and no other nme, I proutter destruction, undaunted by anything that may occur seemingly in favor of that power to which I have

alluded, and resolved to continue to the end, come what Territory of Nebraska, but because it does not solemnmay. We know, and the slaveholders know, and the ly, with every possible sanction, forbid the inroduction slaves know, and all in this world, and in heaven and in hell, know that we are right in vindicating the rights in the next place, because it is a mockery and an outof man for every human being on this earth; and that scrupulous, or the time-serving, or the bloody-minded, are against us and our glorious position. In regard to the work to be done, there are hundreds

of thousands of slaves that have been added, since this Society was organized, to the old stock, who are waiting for deliverance at our hands. At this moment, the last great crime of the nation is about to be perpetrated ; but the end is not yet. The liberties of this country deadly struggle with despotic power. And how is it have been betrayed, sacrificed, trampled in the dust. No man can stand up in any part of our country, and say before God, truthfully, 'I live in a free land, where I enjoy all the rights God vouchsafed to me by my very nature.' On all hands, there are those who are conspiring to crucify Liberty, and to seal this nation over to destruction. It is for you, and me, and all of us, to see that such traitors are met; that these enemies of God and man are unmasked; that no compromise, in as they contend, it must always exist, as it has always with the demon spirit of Slavery in this land. In regard to all, whether in Church or in State, found sympathizing with the oppressor, our duty is plain-in the name of Jesus Christ, to declare they cannot be Christians; and in the name of genuine republicanism, to affirm that they belong to those who sympathize only a speech. I beg simply to say, I believe I am the only with the despots of the human race in all parts of the one of the speakers not belonging to this Society; that

· Lay the proud usurpers low; Tyrants fall in every foe; Liberty's in every blow; Let ug do or die.'

(Great applause.) I have now the pleasure of introducing to you the Rev. WILLIAM H. FURNESS, of Phila-

MR. FURNESS'S SPEECH.

tion of a speech from me on this occasion, that although are very unfaithful Abolitionists. (Applause.) MR. PRESIDENT: I so sincerely deprecate the expectais not exactly in good taste to begin with talking about one's self, yet, I must be allowed to say that I the audience, that our esteemed friend, Theodore Parhave come hither, on this occasion, not so much to make KER, of Boston, will not be with us to-day to address a speech as to take sides. It appears to me it is not a this assembly. I have in my hand a letter from him, question of speeches, or whether a man can speak well received yesterday, in regard to the event which keeps or ill, or not at all, but that this is the question, name- him away. I am sure that the disappointment will be ly, on what side he is; and I thank those gentlemen very great and very general, but it is unavoidable who have invited me hither, for the opportunity of com- He says :mitting myself again and irretrievably to the great 'A melancholy death of a young mother has just hap cause of humanity. (Applause.) Besides, I am a timid man, and I like to be on the safe side and on the strong side. (Applause.) I do not think I have courage enough to be, or to appear to be, on the pro-slavery side, though I should have the President, his Cabinet, and all Congress to back me. (Laughter.) And besides, again, it is difficult to make a greech. When I sides, again, it is difficult to make a speech. When I am in the pulpit, I have notes before me, and there is a transpiring probably at this very time, and hence the refreshing grace there; but upon this free platform it is impossibility of his being here. I am happy, however, difficult to speak in any measured terms upon slavery; to say, that, beyond all doubt, on Friday evening, he and at the present time, when we think what is doing at Washington, it seems to me that if any man who Anti-Slavery Society, at the Tabernacle. (Applause.) at washington, it seems to me that if any man who has a heart in his bosom, rises and attempts to speak on the subject, his words must die away in a shriek of Mr. Garrison then said:—I have the pleasure of horror and indignation. (Applause.)

to pieces the fabric of American freedom.' This was you an instance of this kind, which is a very co universal anticipation; and a fearful looking for affair at the South. A New Orleans paper says:of dread mischief from that quarter; and the way and the form in which the mischief expected was to come, was by insurrection. It was expected that the blacks would increase to such a degree that they would at the blacks would increase to such a degree that they would at the blacks would increase to such a degree that they would at the blacks would increase to such a degree that they would at the blacks would increase to such a degree that they would at the blacks would increase to such a degree that they would at the blacks would increase to such a degree that they would at the blacks would increase to such a degree that they would at the blacks would increase to such a degree that they would at the blacks would increase to such a degree that they would at the blacks would increase to such a degree that they would at the blacks would increase to such a degree that they would at the blacks would increase to such a degree that they would at the blacks would increase to such a degree that they would at the blacks would increase to such a degree that they would at the blacks would increase to such a degree that they would at the blacks would increase to such a degree that they would at the blacks would increase to such a degree that they would at the blacks would be a degree that they would at the blacks would increase to such a degree that they would at the blacks would be a degree that they would at the blacks would be a degree that they would be a degree that th would increase to such a degree that they would at last rise upon their masters; that the terrors of St. Domingo would be re-enacted here on a larger and more The crime is, for a man to stand on the soil of Lou frightful scale; and that a war between the two races isiana-ay, a man! In Massachusetts, thank God, would be begun, which would probably terminate in the Robert Purvis is eligible to the highest office in the gift establishment of a black empire over nearly one half of the country. That dread of insurrection has now almost entirely died away. It does not appear to be is protected; but when he gets there, he is arrested for feared that the slaves will ever rise of themselves; and being a free man of color, and thrust into prise the reckless determination with which slavery seeks to work out a year of hard labor, and then what? To be enlarge her borders more and more, looking with a greedy eye on Mexico, Cuba, the River Amazon, and that horrible State? No, but to be melted into the mass the remotest part of the earth, shows how distant that of slaves, never again to appear among men as a man day is, in the apprehension of the South, when the I introduce to you Robert Purvis, of Byberry, Pa.

I am free to admit, that I think there is very little danger of an insurrection; and for two reasons : First, Mr. President :- The remarks you have employed the character of the colored race themselves, so gentle in introducing me to this audience, excite a feeli and so docile. The fact that nearly four millions of my mind scarcely ever dormant in the terrible order them have been kept under such unmitigated despotism, and have never made any attempt to strike it off, istence, in the presentation to-day of that state of creates a strong presumption that they never will rise, things which victimizes us by a cruel and relentless The second fact which is our protection against insur- prejudice. This, Sir, is hard, very hard to bear; for, rection, is the abolitionists. Abolition at the North is with due deference to modesty, we live in the con the protection of the Southern slave-master. I know ness of our rights and our manhood. (Applause.) that the title abolitionist is looked on as but another Mr. President, you have said that this is the two word for incendiary and fire-brand; but the existence eth anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society; of the abolitionists is either known among the slaves, but, Sir, through this long lapse of years, in which antior it is not. If not, then the abelitionists exert no in-fluence on the slayes, one way or another, for good or of this Society, we feel to-day the necessity of yet pro-

for harm. If their existence is known, then bey at snown as the friends of the slaves, and naturally, a ording to every principle of human nature, hey as induced to wait patiently, knowing that thy have riends in the country who are laboring for then. Our rulers talk insanely about putting dom ab tionists. Put them down, silence every word a beha of human rights and common humanity at th North and then, if ever, look for insurrection, when all sope for the slave is cut off from every quarter but from timee

But, although there is so little prospect of insurection any danger to the country from that quarter it do not by any means follow that slavery can do use evi, for it has done and is doing us the very greatst mi-Scriptures by the Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse.

Selections from the Scriptures were then read by Rev.

Mr. May, who also offered prayer; after which, the

Selection wited in singing a hyper composed by against the cause of abolition; as, for instance wler we are charged with being abstractionists-wit, being zealous and fanatical for an abstraction. Wha is he abstraction? It is the golden rule of Christiaity, the natural law of human justice, the only thing from the beginning of the world never questioned. Theexistence of God has been denied; the doctrine o'impor-the natural law of justice, the golden rule, has never been questioned. This is the abstraction abut which \$8.729 00 abolitionists are charged with being too zealus!

Again: they have been charged with inerfer \$2876 29 they have been accused of being middlesome. Why, The report, by unanimous consent, was laid upon the their doctrine is to put an end to iterference; it is Slavery that really interferes; that interferes most cruelly with men and most impiously ith God, lording it over God's heritage.

Then, again, what a decay of the spir of liberty i revealed at this present juncture, when he country is overwhelmed by this iniquitous Nebraka Bill, the most melancholy thing about which is th general in sensibility of the people! It seems to m, if we felt rightly, all the business of this great civ would be suspended, and men would flock together n masses t express their outraged sense of justice and freedom. of Slavery into that Territory. (Loud applaus.) And, ly, popular sovereignty. What is the worth of that principle which is qualified by the color of the skin? What is that liberty which claims the right b violate liberty? What right can be established to trample on

Some eight or ten years ago, we were all boking to Europe for a grand social revolution. We expected that the great cause of human rights would enter into now? There is a war there; but we hear not one whisper of any popular cause. It is a war of kings and governments. My friends, it could not be so, if this country were only true to its character and its destiny. We have the forms of a Republic, but in fact, we are becoming a great barbarian Empire, whose main traffic is in human beings. (Applause.) And, under these circumstances, if, as they say, Slavery is necessary; if, that it is necessary, and must exist for ever. We must bind our hearts and consciences to it, so that the voice pleading for the slave shall be, in this nation, like the voice of fate, sounding for ever in our ears. But, as I said in the beginning, I did not rise to make

I am here by their invitation, by which I feel greatly honored. In stating this fact, that I do not belong to the Society-I do not wish to be understood as disclaiming their fellowship-far from it. But, as the pastor of a Christian church, I consider myself as already belonging to an Abolition Society, exofficio (applause) and that every church in the land is, in principle-in the ideal-an Abolition Society; although it must be confessed, with sorrow and shame, the great majority

Mr. GARRISON-I very deeply regret to announce t

next introducing to the audience, one of that proscribed I recollect, thirty or forty years ago, (and nearly all class in our country, a very large proportion of whom who are old enough to remember so far back have a are held as chattels personal, and the other portion are similar recollection,) that when the subject of slavery treated as lepers, who ought to be ejected from every was mentioned, our elders used to shake their heads, 'healthy organization,' and trampled under foot; one look grave, and say: 'Ah! there is the danger, that is who passes for a colored man in our country. If he be the thing which is going to work the ruin of this coun- a colored man, ay, a black man, who of us is white? try; that is the black cloud which will grow bigger and What reason he has for pleading here, personally, that bigger, and at last send out terrible lightning to dash Slavery may be overthrown, I will tell you, by giving

MR. PURVIS'S SPEECH.

senting to the American people the plain and just demands we make upon them. Is it not passing strange, that there is as yet needed from the people of this country, a practical recognition of the fact, that the colored ovation, if he would only go to Louisiana!—a thing unman is a man, and, as such, is entitled to equal rights precedented in the history of Southern legislation. A with other men? But, Sir, we have well-grounded State Legislature gets down as low as John Mitchel! hope in the history of past success and the present as-pect of our cause, that we shall yet triumph. I beg are willing to welcome apostates even of a baser kind leave, Sir, to offer as an expression of my views upon than they formerly spurned and despised.

I have now another announcement to me

Resolved, That the contrast between the present aspect of the Anti-Slavery cause now, and as it presents at the first of the endience, which I regret equally with that which I made with regard to Theodore Parken. Our friend, Miss trights, as evinced in the tone of the newspaper present and in the character of the current literature of the day, is such as not only to inspire the friends of the cause with the liveliest satisfaction, but to produce in the minds of all careful observers the conviction that a mighty revolution is going steadily on in this country, that will result, and that at no distant day, in the utter overthrow of American slavery, and the restoration to Miss Some in a letter addressed to us, says: overthrow of American slavery, and the restoration to the colored man of the rights of which he has been so

plause.) That these .pledges, made in the full confiof an abiding trust in the power of truth and God, have been faithfully redeemed, no argument is needed to show. The trials and persecutions, and sacrifices of property, of liberty and life, have shown that those men who entered this cause were not to be turned to stand here now, in any sense, in the place of the aside by threats. 'We may be personally defeated ; our speaker whose absence has just been apologized for, did principles, never. Truth, reason, justice, humanity, I not feel, as our friend Mr. Furness has expressed him will and must gloriously triumph. And that there has self, that this is not a meeting for speeches, but to take been a triumph, both of the principles and of the persides in a great moral controversy, and that our only sons who advocated them, our presence here to-day is purpose and expectation is, not to tickle your ears with not among the smallest evidences.

tempting a recital of facts that have fallen under the greatest of all possible wrongs. observation of all, in proof of the progress which our principles have made in this country; but you will all-ter which has just been read to you, Miss Stone, the has met with a repulse, which, while it is an index of and hereafter, whenever the charge is made against the ers who may hastily prostrate their servile souls to the such an occasion as this. slaveholding spirit of our land. (Applause.) This Mr. President, this is indeed a marked occasion, and John Mitchel is a disgrace to your city, and his pres- I cannot even commence any remarks upon the general

those who shed their blood in the Revolutionary strug-gle, and of those who subsequently, in important crinonds as these. (Great applause.)

ter from our own countrymen ; it is hard to endure the ry Society in the House of Representatives; but there is insults and the ingratitude of Americans; but, God a character which attaches to this Society. It is an 'in-helping us, we will defy them all, and we will look with fidel' Society; it is a 'treasonable' Anti-Slavery Socim the foes or the apostates of liberty, whether for- ence to-day. eign or domestic, whether exhibited in that rare speci- I mention this fact at the beginning, because we count men of superlative impudence. John Mitchel, or in the these epithets no insult, but cling to them as our most unscrupulous demagogueism of that traitor to humani- fitting characteristic, and we claim of history that she ty and to his country, Stephen Arnold Douglas, (loud should never overlook them, but that she should do us and long-continued applause,) -a man who would offer the justice to hand them down to posterity as our only up to the bloody Moloch of Slavery, the unpolluted and claim to the gratitude of those who are to come after virgin soil of a territory larger than the original thir- us. [Applause.] At a time when the influential and

sentiment of freedom is abroad in the whole world. hour, never could sanction slavery—that the New Testa and animating men every where to do their duty. For man slave, or authorize another to be a slaveholder more than three hundred consecutive nights, the popu- that human laws, however venerable ancient or im

In the language of the resolution I have submitted, I as these sentences sound, they are not unchristian, howrepeat, that a mighty revolution is going steadily on ever infidel they may be to American Christianity; that in this country, that will result—and that af no distant they are not disorganizing, however illegal they may day-in the utter overthrow of American Slavery. The at first appear; that couched under them is the only day is not far distant, we confidently hope and believe, hope and remedy for the system of American slavery; when the soil of this country will be unpolluted by a and that we have not disturbed the community unneces

tify himself with the colored race. (Applause.)

you want to see the latest evidence of the fact, that the very cause in the established institutions of the country, like a drowning man, even at a straw to save itself from that political Anti-Slavery has failed. It comm base for them to touch, even with their feet. But now, doing justice to each human being, confident that when being to the saw to it that it would be down, dod established justice, he saw to it that it would be not on all fours, but on his belly, (laughter,) and at- safety; but they provided a little city-' is it not a litgoverns us all, is he spit upon as, judging from the way attempt, as much as they dared. slaveholders? No; in their great extremity, they are branches of the slave system. They shrunk from the sen-glad to have even one so low and worthless as himself iment of the civilized world on the subject of the slave

I have now another announcement to make to the au-dience, which I regret equally with that which I made ings that persons are expected to speak, or that any will if possible, be on hand; and so we are ourselves as much disappointed as the audience assembled.

Miss Stone, in a letter addressed to us, says

We all recollect the effect of the first declaration of immediate and unconditional emancipation, and how the man who startled this guilty nation by the bold arowal of that doctrine had large rewards offered for his head, and was incarcerated in a Southern prison. The gathered energy and spirit of that philanthropy, penetrating the walls of Slavery, said, 'I am in earnest; I will not equivocate; I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch; and I will be heard.' (Applause.) That these pledges, made in the full confi-

Mr. G. then introduced to the audience WENDELL

MR. PHILLIPS'S SPEECH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I should feel great regre eloquence, but to tell a plain, unvarnished tale, and to I will not weary the patience of this audience by at-

low me to refer to a single one, and a significant one, well-known advocate of human rights and of woman's in the rebounding of public sentiment, overwhelming rights, at least vindicates herself most emphatically in defeat, disgrace and moral death, the Irish miscre- from the charge of neglect of her home to-day. [Laughant, John Mitchel (applause); a man who longs for a ter and applause.] You will have it to say, also, and Southern plantation, stocked with healthy negroes, and the memory will be impressed upon you by your own who blasphemously associates, in his infernal opposi-tion to human liberty, the sacred names of St. Paul and Jesus Christ! Sir, this braggart traitor to liberty as those who are not accustomed to occupy this platform; the advancement of our principles in the public mind, champions of this cause, you will at least do her the will be a warning to any unprincipled foreign adventur- justice to recollect that she once disappointed you on

nce would be a curse any where. (Applause.)

Pardon, Sir, somewhat of feeling on this subject. I

ecame a member of an association of colored persons

certainly of much of that hope to which Mr. Purvis in Philadelphia, whose object was, by contributions and has alluded, that we are met here for the first time therwise, to promote the repeal movement in Ireland. within my memory in the city of New York, on an an-('Hear, hear.') We felt for Ireland, as we believe no niversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in a other class in the country could. ('Hear, hear,') We church, in a building consecrated exclusively to relisympathized with her in her distresses, in the wrongs gious exercises, and known only as one representing the and outrages inflicted upon her. We contributed our religious sentiment. You may not view this as much, money and our personal effort to assist her in the over- but straws show which way the wind blows. It is throw of what we conceived to be a galling despotism. great thing that recent events have done for us when But, Sir, could we have believed for a moment, could they have stirred so deeply the public sentiment, even it ever have entered our minds, that the leaders in that here in the city of New York, in this great commercia movement were such men as your Mitchel and your capital, in a community whose streets roar with the din Meagher, how much sympathy do you think we could of trade, and whose heart is eaten out with money, that have shown for that cause? I couple the name of the Anti-Slavery cause has not gone backward, but has his own confession, it will be three years before he gained ground. If you had served seventeen years, as be enabled to determine whether he will be a man when of American life, and found the doors of every religious he becomes an American citizen. (Applause.) In other edifice shut against you, you would give more imporwords, this liberty-loving patriot will then decide tance to the fact than, perhaps, you are at present ready whether his influence shall be for or against native- to do, that the doors of a religious edifice are open to born Americans, many of whom are descendants of us, and that we meet under the express sanction of

and perilous times, have shown their unfailing de- whose anniversary you this day attend ; it is a 'treasonvotion to the interests of this country, in maintaining able' Society that is met here to-day. You shall go its liberties, and securing a refuge even for such vaga- elsewhere, this very week, and in this city, and in many onds as these. (Great applause.)

other parts of the country, where anti-slavery sentiments are uttered; you shall go to Congress, and ials and persecutions which our cause has to encoun- attend the meetings of an efficient debating Anti-Slave-

respectable pulpits of New York were not willing or did Sir, these things should only stir us to renewed zeal not dare to pray for the abolition of slavery; at a time and devotion to the cause of freedom; for, after all, when large classes of respectable and influential men there is no mistaking the tendency of the age. The with hearts in their bosoms could see so much of signs of the times are brighter than ever before. A authority in human laws, or so much value in political series of articles has lately appeared in that widely-in- institutions, that they stopped faltering at a half-way fluential journal, the New York Tribune, calculating line in their hostility to slavery, and dared not attack the value of the Union. ('Hear, hear,') The doctrine it when it shelters itself behind the Constitution of the of disunion, which this Society has so often expressed United States, though we had no other offering to lay on and maintained, amid censure and opprobrium, is find- the altar of human liberty, we laid this: A willingness ing its way into the minds and hearts of men. The to believe that Christianity, no matter how dark the The despotic thrones of Europe are shaking to their ment, no matter how many Doctors of Divinity stood very foundations, and the spirit of Liberty is arousing before it, had no line on its pages that could make a hular and faithful drams of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' has portant to the material interests of society, never ought been performed in your city, in obedience to the demand to be, never could be binding when they put a fetter of the public; and still the demand keeps up. Such on a single human being. That is our creed; and, in signs are not to be mistaken; they are an index to the the few moments that I am to address you, having progress of the cause of human freedom.

But I will not detain you with any further remarks. single stain of Slavery. (Applause.)

Mr. Funness begged to be allowed to state, as Mr. any more ground than we ought to have done. In a Purvis was a fellow-citizen of his, that he had the repu- word, I wish to prove to you, that the Society which tation of being a man of wealth ; at all events, he was meets here this morning, and which you have graced rick enough to have purchased an alliance with a whiter with your presence, is one that really believes that there complexion : but he chose, to his great credit, to iden- is no help for the American slave, except in a total revoify himself with the colored race. (Applause.)

Mr. Garrison—My friend, Mr. Purvis, made allution in the religious institutions of the country, and a total destruction of the political arrangements of the land. sion to the case of the Irish refugee, John Mitchel. It This is a Disunion Society; and, for one, I am glad

is difficult to look far enough down to be able to discern and proud to profess my creed at a moment like this, one who has sunk so low. But do you want to know dark enough for mere politicians, dark enough for any how far the South has fallen, or a portion of it? Do one who has looked for the success of the Anti-Sla-Slave Power feed, at length, that it is time to clutch, for they have failed. It is not too much to say, to-day, sinking? Hitherto, we have heard a great deal about Washington and Jefferson. It commenced with the fa-Southern chivalry, Southern dignity, and Southern self-thers of the republic. They were anti-slavery in the sense respect. In times past, these traits of character have of their day. They hated the slave trade ; they shrund been strongly exhibited on various occasions, so that back from the basis of the slave system itself; bu when any Northern doughface has undertaken to pay they had not an utter faith in the safety of doing right. court grossly to Slavery, the slaveholders have invaria- They could not trust in justice as the highest expedienbly spit upon him, and spurned him as one almost too ey. They dared not launch boldly on that pathless sea, tempts to curry favor of that demoniacal power which the one?' they said-a refuge of compromises, a halfpast, we had reason to suppose he would be by Southern a seven years' war, they clipped off a few outer

trade, but looked forward to the abolition of it after the lapse of twenty years; and having thus held of the evil at arms' length, they sat down by their and the side, and enjoyed the material prosperity which a predent sagacity had secured for the present and the dent sagacity had secured the meanwhile, slavery gree strong-strong enough to warp aside what was right in the Constitution—to smother out of sight what was wrong—and to make even a greater use than had been expected of what was compromised; and gradually the has taken fort after fort, barrier after barrier, defense after desence which the fathers erected, until to-day the stands with her plume of conquest floating over the untouched territory of Nebraska; sure if victory is not recorded to-day, it will be to-morrow-if not this straig it will be next; for when has the South failed? when in any crusade, has she ever been beaten? The Tribune, this morning, in an article of green

courage, of noble enthusiasm, of generous and even

reckless daring, begins by saying, that if the Nebrasa iniquity is consummated, the North will go on to resign as she has begun! [Applause.] O, that is an ominous prophecy. 'She will resist as she has begun,' Well she began with twenty majority, on the 21st of March against the scheme, and to-day she stands with twenty majority in its favor. She has begun with being bribel and bullied. Will she go on so? [A Voice- Yes.] There has been no beginning of effectual resistance year When we have defeated at least one pro-slavery aggresion, when we have laid one conspiracy against justice in an unexpected grave, then we will plant a green so over it, and write upon the whitest marble the immor, tal epitaph, 'The North: she has begun to resist at gression.' [Applause.] But do not tell us, at the ver moment when the proclamation comes from Washington that the Government has bought up enough to secure its triumph, that the North will resist as she has be gun. What is this North? It is the controll ment of the country ; controlling, not only by virtue of a vast numerical, but by virtue of a vast moneyed me jority. It educates the country ; it furnishes school nasters, it writes books for the whole States. It is, is fact, the Government of the Union. The South are but the slave overseers; the North are the slaveholders the Union, in the true sense of the word. We have m right to lay upon Southern shoulders the fault of Texas annexation, or any thing else that the Government has done. The South could not have annexed Texas, if the had not first gained the North. She never could have achieved a single triumph in the whole career of he onquests, if she had not first gained the North. The South rules by the North, and the responsibility is Slavery must be sought north of Mason and Dixon line. The intellect, the enterprise, the culture, the money of the country are here. The majority is here, every element of political strength is here; therefore we are responsible for every act of the Government. I have said that political Anti-Slavery has failed.

has done its best, and I am not here to find fault with it. It has done its best under Washington, Jefferers Rutledge, Lee, Luther Martin, Alexander Hamilton and under a greater and better than all, John Je [Applause.] It has done its best under the great me of succeeding epochs down to our own day, which is the day of little men. [Laughter.] Mr. Garrison thought we should strain our optics to see down to the depth to which an unhappy Irishman has descended We of New England are as sharp-sighted as the sailor that has been long at sea, and with eyes bleared with tears, we have fathomed a deeper depth than that to find our own Everett and our Webster. [Applause. We are accustomed to look down deeper far than the depth to which the unfortunate victim of Irish oppression has sunk. My friend Purvis said he had been led o believe that Ireland had suffered from the British Government, and he spoke in language as if he now doubted it. I do not doubt it. Ireland has sent us an of her chosen apostles, and British tyranny has be so weighty and so bitter, that it has crushed his mu-hood out of him. [Lauguter and applause.] He is the best and most living apostle against the British govern ment, for it has written all over his moral nature who a dreadful land the Irish live in, if he is a specimen d its apostles, [Renewed laughter.] But don't let us re joice too hastily, for New England, from which some of us come, I have always been accustomed to regard at the Ireland of the empire. The manhood is crushed out of our public men, and when we send them to Washngton, they are John Mitchels all over. [Laughter.] Yes, we are the Ireland of the empire. When he boasted New England, with her pulpits, her schools, her literature, her education of every kind, moral and intellectual, sent from beneath the religious or political institutions of any of her six States a single man, wh unless he was covered all over with Anti-Slavery at popularity, has been truer to liberty on the nati our Sumner, have spoken bold words for liberty, be it was not until the great and respectable classes of the Whig party had kicked them out of their companionship. It was not until they had been baptized into at Anti-Slavery minority that made them hateful; it was not until they had graduated from a New England college of Anti-Slavery discipline, and taken their degrees under President Garrison, that they spoke out in behalf of liberty, [Applause.]

But let me pause a moment upon that charge, which many of you will think very harsh, and see whether am exaggerating. I choose to speak of my own section of the country : I know it better than I do yours. I does equally well to illustrate the influence of American institutions, and you will know whether I do it any itjustice when I place the facts before you. I place just now the name of Edward Everett in juxtaposition with that of John Mitchel. I do not come here to blame Edward Everett, or to say that he does not represent Massachusetts. He does. I do not come here to complain that he has betrayed Massachusetts. He has not. He represents Boston, and the constituency that has sent him. He represents money and the fashionable pulpits, be represents the bank vaults of State street, and h represents Harvard College,-all of them faithfully He represents one Massachusetts-thank God, thereare two! I will tell you, in a moment, what the distinttion is between them. My charge is not against himthat he misrepresents Massachusetts; but it is against this Union; and I assert that the State of Massachusetts has been made what it is by the Union, which we anathematize and endeavor to sunder. Mr. Everett has been long in public life, and he has never yet met a rebuke from Massachusetts. What right, then, has any man to say that he misrepresents her?

A slight sketch of his life will be the best introduction for the remark which I wish to make on the influence of the Union and of public opinion. I wish to bring the fault home to you, fellow-citizens, on the subject Slavery. These men at Washington are not gods; they do not create us nor our opinions. They do not even guide public opinion; political leaders never have They are like snakes, the tail moves the head. [Laughter.] It is public opinion at home that dictates the speeches of the mere politician at Washington, and I ask to-day, who has a right to say that Edward Everett

misrepresents Massachusetts? Mr. Everett was formerly an occupant of a Unitarian pulpit. Harvard College tempted him from it and sent im to Greece, where he passed some six or seven years amid the classic ruins of the Republics of the Old World. He came home in 1825, I think, overflowing with the love of Grecian liberty, and his lips dewy with the Greek of Plato and the Latin of Cicero. Massachusetts could not leave him, her chosen son, fresh from these old scenes of martyrdom and of triumph, baptized in liberal Christianity and re-baptised with the baptism of the Tiber and of the Grecian seas, to the seclusion of the University, so she summoned him into politics. He went to Washington in 1826, and the first time this apostle of Unitarianism and Greek liberty opened his lips, it was to say that he studied Christianity all his mature years, and Greek all his life, and he knew nothing in the New Testament that went against slavery. And though bred n the pulpit, he added that 'he was ready to shoulder 19.

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bet, fperchance it may have been one that had ever since Lexington and Bunker Hill, down a slave insurrection.' [Cries of 'Shame.'] the first speech of the Massachusetts scholar sembled Congress of his country—a speech at assembled congress or an country—a speech at the noble satire of Randolph was aimed, when, the nonie sacre, when, less finger at the miscreant Unitarian, and said : neither the head nor the heart of the man who from the North to apologize for Slavery. here Italian was the speech which your own ng found so base that even he advised Mr. to change his political career and devote himself

ervice of the Czar. [Laughter.] he came home, and perchance you will suppose we all turned a cold shoulder to him—that we regivehin the right hand of welcome. J. Q. Adams ne a similar deed in 1807, in voting for Jeffermbargo, that made grass grow on the wharves of and when he came home, and walked around and when a common, his old college mates put ands behind them, and held their necks so stiff would have imagined they had lost their ver-No one said to him, 'God bless you,' from Barnto Berkshire. He was sent to Coventry, and, to him from atter isolation, Jefferson sent him abroad. Eiward Everett had not made any grass grow on res of Boston ; but if one bone of old Samuel hangs to another in his coffin, he had made them against its sides. [Applause.] He came home, what do you suppose we did with him? We receive him with open arms, and made him Governor. hter.] Has he any reason to think that a prospecch in Congress is disagreeable to Massachu-About this time, Georgia or South Carolina (I which) seat a letter to Massachusetts, saying nti-Slavery Societies were a great nuisance ; that did not like them; that they were against the itution; and that they ought to be put down. Everett sends the letter to the Legislature, inclosed message, in which he says that he has consulted authority, and his opinion is that Anti-Slavery ngs (such meetings as were held by my friend . May, who read from the Scriptures to-day : riend Mr. Garrison, President of the Society, and Follen, who had fled from the dread of a German con to New England hospitality,) that such meetought to be indictable and punished by imprison-Well, that was going lower still. He had offershoulder the musket against a South Carolina on ; he was now willing to load and fire off a mes-

a country of slaves, they had at least the credit of g a country of rebellious slaves. [Applause.] Well, what did we do again with Mr. Everett? sted him Governor the next year. And when we took him up, we recommended, and besought, and persuaded the Senate of the United States to aphis nomination to the court of St. James. And that day to this, he has been acting in the same He edited the speeches of Mr. Webmer, and sunk

ast rebellious men in Massachusetts, who were

ing the right of free speech ; for we in Massachu-

have always tried to fulfil the description of Alfieri,

says of his own beautiful country, Italy, that if it

of sight all his Anti-Slavery testimony, and made as pro-slavery as he could nd now we have sent him to the Senate. Well, who av that we ought to expect anything different im? Every step that he has made in servility to lave Power has been rewarded. His own party, minating, influential, rich, controlling Massatis has not yet rebuked him. State street does not if you plant Slavery in Nebraska, and annex all co, South America and China, provided you will make one per cent. in peace. State street has

ret rebuked Mr. Everett. ow, what makes this state of things in Massachu What shuts up the voice of the pulpit and pross the press? It is the bonds which bind these es together. It is the intimate communion which ats between the portions of this confederacy. It is mmercial temptation. It is the great national a to which all broad-minded men and men of large on naturally tend, in which the Websters and etts are longing to be distinguished. It buys them ster than nature can create them. It tempts them slead the people. The Union ! it is a constant vorn which the great minds of the country are swall, and these great minds have power enough for ime being, over the political parties, to mould their tions and sentiments, and utterly smother the Antivery protest of the public heart.

d is an instance ; Holland is an instance ;-both of ke Holland as an illustration.

You know that the petty province of Holland rose ived, and it required a great proportion of their as to retain that land from the ocean, year after Now, the commerce of Holland was with Eng-, with France, with Germany, with Spain, and with She was the great mother of eastern commerce; led the way in the opening of new seas. So far as great money power was consumed, Louis XIV. bring to bear on Amsterdam and the Hague, all power that New Orleans and Charleston can bring ear on Boston and New York. He could tempt the chants. He could make grass grow upon their sharves, and could make their ships rot in their har-He could cut off their trade, could starve the on people, and bankrupt the rich; and he did it or nearly a century : and yet, spite of all his efforts, although he crushed the commerce of the Dutch, alough he ruined their merchants, although he covered eir scanty soil with armies, still, the love of liberty, that had no temptation from gold, to defeat Louis ougn he represented the money power of his age, and be monarchical element besides. The populace was eady to take ship with the Prince of Orange, and acilly desert their country, leave it to the waters, and and a new colony beneath the Southern cross. This what Holland could do, severed from intimate union

with the great States of Europe. Now, I maintain that the reason why New England, with the same Puritanism, with the same love of liberwith the same indignant self-respect at the comseement, has bowed her neck, time and again, so fien and so vilely, to the Slave Power, is because her pulpit and her merchants have been led astray by that great political relation which has smothered the sentient of freedom in the masses. Break off New England from this unholy compact with death and this cove bant with hell, place her as Holland stood to France, Charles the Second, to Germany and to Spain, and shall see De Ruyters and De Witts in the land of he Pilgrims; you shall yet see the spirit of the old nn. This is the charge that I make against the n: that it has done just what Louis XIV. would ince. And the object of the labors of this Antily place Massachusetts and New England, and New k and Ohio, and all of the free States, in the same lation to the Slave Power that is forming its empire out us, that Holland stood so long to the monarch nce and of England. And then, in the place of tchels and Websters and Everetts, we will give you be Witts and De Ruyters, who shall lead a navy and an my, if necessary, in defence of justice and humanity, even though the Slave Power sweep into her lap Nebras-

I am anxious to impress this truth upon you; for if

struggle of the artisans of Holland, for a whole century, ty; while the result has been, unfortunately, that the

away. There is another Massachusetts, that sends their hands was over meant to have for its cement debt to liberty and justice. Our Webster incurred it has been wrought upon you; that, with the experien if it may be, the great wrong that he did to the slave necessary ?-(applause). This is the other Massachusetts; and we But I have already occupied more time than I should the South will not go out of the Union, she will kick not pursue this subject any further. Massachusetts out. We will not stay together ; we will Mrs. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER next addressed the asset Massachusetts out. We will not stay together, to bly in a brief, energetic, uncompromising speech, which will not assist, at any rate, in this great extension of we are obliged to defer this week. Slavery empire. Our devoted efforts shall be to break Mr. Garrison then came forward, and said he should Slavery empire. Our devoter enerts shall be to the very formative elements, to tear up the root of this evil; to change the educational sources of the country; to make the very commencement of American life try; to make the very commencement of American life said to inspire every heart with a just sense of the glo-

I have endeavored to describe to you Edward Everett. I have endeavored to describe to you know a definition of the schools like to have you forget the man, and think of the schools and pulpits of Massachusetts that made him. No Auti-Slavery effort is worth any thing, that does not under-take to change these. It is no great matter for liberty, from his chains, lifted up from his degradation into the if Nebraska triumphs to-day. All political triumphs are deceptive. In the true sense of the word, to the man who believes in God, liberty is never beaten; she is always victorious. If the South adds Nebraska to her territory, in the end she only falls with a greater determined to know nothing among you, save Jesus crash. But how soon, and what is our duty in the Christ, and him crucified —not glorified, but crucified—

have spoken is permanent. This Government is in conin this country, save the slave, and him branded as a stant session; it never goes away; it never intermits. chattel. (Applause.) Wellington, when he fought the battle of Waterloo, you If there had been time, he was going to give to was by this central anchor that, against the maddest accusing the latter of retarding the work of emancipa n. There have been frequent occasions and posithe spanish Empire, and vindicated its inde-troops and hastily levied soldiers of reform, every man called God. (Loud applause.) troops and nastily levied solding. The inhabitants redeemed their soil from with a different motto—Sumner with his 'No Slavery The following resolution was then offered by Mr. extension,' Greeley with his patent Whigism, somebody Garrison, which was adopted: esse with his Democracy—will soon disband and go home. To-day we are melted, and cohere by an enthusiastic purpose, but you cannot keep men at work for ever. National interests come in. We must eat and drink, attend to business, and support our families; to hold their Twenty-first anniversary in their house of workins: and that the Secretary of this Society be inand we go home. Meantime, the Government, unre-lenting, always in session, always rich, stands ready to buy up and bully, to circumvent and to undermine; that is the reason why she carries all questions. She is ever there-and the moment the weak hour comes, she seizes it for her purpose.

A man can at times be wound up to the pitch of heroism, and fling down martyrdom under his feet, and face the stake; but a million of men are not martyrs.

Martin Luther was at a burning heat all his life; and

Slavery Society (auxiliary to the American A. S. Society) enthusiasm of the pioneer of the Anti-Slavery cause evening last. The speakers announced for the occasion is scanty soil with armies, still, the love of liberty, maken by bankruptey and want of bread, was not mark that little State, led on by a pulpit.

In the Droudway labernacie on Friday evening last. The speakers announced for the occasion were Rev. Theodore Parker, William Lloyd Garrison and martyrs do not travel in battalions; they come Wendell Phillips. Notwithstanding the admission fee strong enough in that little State, led on by a pulpit, alone, once in an age. You cannot create an Anti-Slavery sentiment so durable, so unrelenting, so vigi- by as intelligent and weighty an assembly as ever con lant, that the Government cannot outwit and under- vened for any purpose in that city; and the stronges mine it; consequently, the only way in which you can demonstrations of approval were manifested throughout save the slave is so to arrange political circumstances, the proceedings. that there shall be no such Government in existence.

What has the Union ever done for us? Absolutely MORE, Esq., the President of the Society. nothing. I challenge any man to-day to tell me what The Chairman introduced Rev. Mr. May, of Mas it has ever done. Every one of us pays five dollars on every coat—for what? That there may be a national treasury full of gold; that great men may go to Wash
It is printed, and makes a pamphlet of 24 pages. ington to make each other President. There was an Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, would ask th old Swedish statesman, who told his son to remember attention of the audience for a few moments to the state with how little wisdom the world was governed. The of slavery in America. Geographically viewed, our whole world must be governed with very little wisdom country is beautiful exceedingly. Here is the foundaindeed, for this nation manages to govern without any tion of a great nation; not a nation, but a common wisdom at all. Congress is engaged year after year in wealth, with differences enough in blood to make a new making Presidents, and but little else, while the Slave race of men, and much better than the Anglo-Saxon. Power is engaged in nothing but getting additional ter- The Eastern and Western sections of the country are th ritory; in the meantime, the practical working Gov- finest portions of it. What a spectacle it is! A nation ernment goes along of itself. While Douglas and Cass not eighty years old, so great in its cradle! All this are making Presidents, Sumner and Chase are resisting is a democracy—a republic. No priest to stand between nters going to the battle-field for the rights of their being made. It is a regular cock-pit for the the people and their God—no Popes to impose their contention of champions, and the utmost hope of suc- nephews on the Church. The people are all-bishop, cess that the most sanguine lover of liberty indulges, is priest and king. Every thing-speech, travel, reli one, could be have made Holland a province of that the battle will be a drawn one. [Applause.] He gion, the press, is free. It is a nation founded upon indoes not hope for victory. What does Greeley hope dustry. A nation of farmers and miners, not soldier thery Society in breaking down the Union is, that we from the Union? Why, that he will raise up a terrible The army gives one soldier to every twenty-four thou North, that is to do-what? To defeat Nebraska, to sand inhabitants. The nation is the wealthiest, next prevent Douglas from becoming President! Well, sup- to England, on the face of the globe. Above all this, pose he does; Cuba is the next issue, and you will have rises the great American idea—that every man is enti-

because the resistance to be overcome was always equal to the power to propel; and that the difficulty about the aspect presented to the victims of European despo every machine got up for that purpose was, that it tism by this country. But when you come nearer, the would not go. Well, our Government is exactly the land is black with elavery. More than one eighth of same; our fathers erected it, and supposed it was a the citizens are called cattle, and the rights of human there be any thing written in history, it is the noble machine that would move perpetually in favor of liber- ity must not be extended.

struggle of the artisans of notation, and against the literature and the money of a despotism squinst the literature and the money of a despotism so so that so far, the perpetual motion has been on the wrong so far, the perpetual motion has been on the wrong are leagued to-day against liberty.

I said there were two Massachusetts. There is one guine men, like my excellent friends Sumner and Hale, that sends Everett to the Senate. There is one that fol- have hoped that one power would neutralize the other lows in long procession the dust of Webster to his grave; but, thus far, the Union has conferred upon us the benthat meets year after year to celebrate his obsequies, or his birth; that is always crying 'Peace,' 'Peace,' I repeat. It has not manufactured cotton at Lowell Let us go and make money; that is busy at Lowell we can do this in spite of the Union. It has not dur and Lawrence in making a tariff that shall fill the United States Treasury to enable them, with the surplus
funds, to buy up all the real virtue there is at Washington, and to vote for the Nebraska bill; that stands

New York does not make money because South Carolina

New York does not make money because South Carolina bent over her forges and looms, diligently forging her whips negroes. She can do it without. I proclaim my own chains. But, thank God, there is another Massa- belief, that a Yankee can make money, even if the South chusetts; it is the Massachusetts which crowds, Sun-day after Sunday, the spacious four-thousand-people-men that fought at Bunker Hill can maintain peace in holding walls of Theodore Parker's church (great ap- the streets of Boston, although there are no women plause)-whom no broad sign of infidel blasphemy, writhing under the lash on the plantations of Louisians written by a recreant church over its portals, can scare No Union to which Adams and Hancock and Jay pu Charles Summer to fill her Webster's place, (applause,) blood of the slave. [Applause.] And if to-day one of and hopes that if he is not perfect, he is at least an improvement (laughter). There is another Massachu-with disunion, he would say, 'Children, do us the justts, which feels, as we do here, that it owes a deep tice to believe that we did not intend the foul trick that all. When he proved traiter to the North, he made the of sixty years, we would now bid you not to hold back State bankrupt, so far as her debt and credit account with liberty is concerned. We put Bunker Hill, and only, but our fatal mistake, to blot out the only record Hancock, and Adams, into one scale; we put Bunker IIII, and Hancock, and Adams, into one scale; we add Concord that humanity has against our memory. It is but just and Lexington to that scale; and yet he stood there with the hopes of millions, with the public opinion just leave us such a legacy as they have done. Do you suprising of this glorious nineteenth century in his hand, pose that if Samuel Adams had foreseen Webster, h and crushed it all. The great leader, in whom every would not have cut off his right hand before he would hope was garnered, for whom all hearts were beating, have sanctioned the American Constitution? Do you veiled his crest and went down. The State was bank-rupt; her scale kicked the beam. We are here to do have fainted before he would have lifted up his prayer what little we can in the way of protest; at least, we for the perpetuity of this Union? Do you suppose that owe a great labor to endeavor to pay that debt to liber- if he could have seen the Court-house of Boston hung ty and justice. This Massachusetts, of which we speak, in chains, in order that men might be kept silent while has laid his dust with its sins and sorrows in the pity- a slave was carried back to his master, he would not ing soil, and she devotes herself hereafter to undoing, have protested against a Government which made it

nean to make her so restive, so disorganizing, that if have done on an occasion like the present, and I will

As for himself, if they wished to know aught respect premises, are altogether different questions.

Let me point out to you, for a moment, the fosition similar spirit, he trusted, and under analogous circumbetween two thieves-the worst of them both. So, in a in which we stand. It is this: This Union of which I stances, he (Mr. G.) was determined to know nothing,

will recollect, stationed a solid square of infantry in the audience some refreshing reminiscences in regard to his centre of his post, six or eight deep. They stood with fixed bayonets; and no matter what cavalry, no matter slavery cause. (Cries of 'Go on !') Mr. G. proceeded ow many cannon, no matter what force was brought to show the extreme hostility of the clergy, generally, how many cannon, no matter than the many cannon, no many canno against them, they never changed their places. to that cause and its uncomproduced they had last quarter of a century; and how severely they had French cavalry made an onset, and one rank was broken, on their dead bodies another stood fixed; and it recated the spirit and language of the abolitionists efforts of French enthusiasm, he gained the day. Now tion, and declaring that the Southern slaveholders would efforts of French enthusiasm, he gained the day. Now the Government, which is the Slave Power, is just like this—a hundred thousand men and twenty millions of dollars capital in constant session, with nothing else to do but to bribe Everetts, to buy up Websters, and to seduce Mitchela; with nothing else to do but to create with nothing else to do but to create to seduce Mitchela; and if it cannot be created to-day, can be seed to seduce the seduce of the pending Nebraska bill—and with what result; Though only exhibiting a morality on this subject, though only exhibiting a morality on this subject, the seduce of the pending Nebraska bill—and with what result; the seduce of the pending Nebraska bill—and with what result; the seduce of the pending Nebraska bill—and with what result; the seduce of the pending Nebraska bill—and with what result; the seduce of the pending Nebraska bill—and with what result; the seduce of the pending Nebraska bill—and with what result; the seduce of the pending Nebraska bill—and with what result; the seduce of the pending Nebraska bill—and with what result; the seduce of the pending Nebraska bill—and with what result; the seduce of the pending Nebraska bill—and with what result; the seduce of the pending Nebraska bill—and with what result; the seduce of the pending Nebraska bill public opinion; and if it cannot be created to-day, can bounded by 36 deg. 30 min. North latitude, and makwait till to-morrow. There it sits perpetually-no ing no issue whatever with slavery as it exists in fifteen spring, no winter; no night, no day—sleepless and vigStates of the Union, they had nevertheless been assailed ilant. If Nebraska is defeated to-day by the hot fury of in the fiercest manner and with the vilest epithets, in the North, the Government can wait until it cools. She can say with the old English baron, 'I bide my time.' in the nercest manner and with the viest epitnets, in the nercest manner and with the viest epitnets, in the nercest manner and with the viest epitnets, in the nercest manner and with the viest epitnets, in the nercest manner and with the viest epitnets, in the nercest manner and with the viest epitnets, in the nercest manner and with the viest epitnets, in the nercest manner and with the viest epitnets, in the nercest manner and with the viest epitnets, in the nercest manner and with the viest epitnets, in the nercest manner and with the viest epitnets, in the nercest manner and with the viest epitnets, in the nercest manner and with the viest epitnets, in the nercest manner and with the viest epitnets, in the nercest manner and with the viest epitnets. Benton, if Sam Houston and the North, defeat the South son, blasphemy, &c. In concluding his remarks, he said is an instance; Holland is an instance;—both of a situated exactly, in regard to European despotism, to day, you cannot keep the North at a white heat for ever; she will cool to-morrow. The merchant goes natives—either to give battle, in the name of God, to home to his counting-room, the lawyer to his client, the the Slave Power, as it presents itself, a hideous devil, doctor to his patient, the clergyman to his parish, and or else openly to deny that there is any God, and pay the flying militia of reform is dissolved, the guerilla homage to this devil as one exalted above all that is

After singing another Hymn, the Society adjourned.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

the white ashes have never yet covered the burning ty) was held in the Broadway Tabernacle on Friday

The meeting was called to order by LAURENCE WET

as many Douglases to defeat as you will wait for.

My old mathematical professor at college used to say, that man couldnot invent a perpetual-motion machine.

God, one Christianity, whose worship is love.

Mr. Parker read from the Richmond Enquirer, to WM. LLOYD GARRISON, who came forward and saidpreve that the leading idea of the South was in accord-ance with the above statement. In spite of law, slave-ry has gone to California, and in the State in whose No better wine can be furnished than that with which ry has gone to California, and in the State in whose capital twelve hundred murders have been committed in one year, slavery has been very properly legalized for a short time, preparatory to its final establishment.

Senator Foote, whose brother is a slave, threatened to Theodore Parker on the one hand, and Wendell Phillips hang John P. Hale on the highest pine in Alabama, because he was the only man that dared to be true to between two seventy-fours, and crushed by their imme freedom. There is not one spot of free soil, from Nootka Sound to Key West. In no part of the country is there freedom, except the five thousand acres that Dan- WENDELL PHILLIPS next took the platform, and was iel Webster surrendered to Ashburton in 1842. (Hisses and applause.)

slave court, the Senate is a slave Senate, the Senates, the Senates, the Senates are overseers. Mr. Douglas is a great overseer, and Mr. Everett is a little overseer. (Laughter and applause.) The government gives a homestead to every plause.) The government gives a homestead to every white man's child, but will give none to children of the same color that Madison left behind him. (Hisses and which our friend Mr. Parker has just presented to you. applause.) It is a crime to teach these children their letters, that they may spell out their Bibles. At the because he is black, although, according to their theory, he may sit in heaven with the just men made perfect. The black man is driven out of the graveyard, even. Only the gallows and the jail are open to the black man. The press is generally the friend of slavery. By the old Virginia law, when a slave had three try. By the old Virginia law, when a slave had three try.

his recent treatise on races, he had sold himself to the mous swindle. It is a noble effort, and they will do support of slavery, and all the Southern press have their utmost. I believe the old spirit of 1820 is alive joined in the exultation over his defection. Mr. again. What Rufus King and Harry Otis tried to do Mitchel comes over here, and has the reputation of be- in 1820, they will try to-day. ing a brave man; but here, the Irish Apostle is only Mr. Parker told us that the great New Hampshire the slaveholder's Paddy. The Emperor of Russia, traitor was gone. Oh! no. When he lay upon his even, has liberated some three millions of his slaves. What a contrast between the Autocrat of Russia and the New York merchants meet with yokes upon their the slaveholding democracy of the United States! necks to protest against an evil they cannot help, he What a sight to behold, that every eighth person in the 'still lives.' On those untrodden mountains of Ne-And, though America claimed to be an educational and New England could not save for freedom-he 'still country, yet, throughout one half of the land, it was lives.' Wherever on the broad earth the heart of the forbidden to teach those oppressed children of toil the victim sinks within him, and the pulse of the tyrant three letters that spell God. Though we translated the beats faster, he 'still lives,' and his spirit rules over Bible into one hundred and forty languages, and sent the blackening storm against freedom. These words missionaries to every part of the world, the only mis- come back to us in the plaintive accents of a dying sionary that approached the slave was the overseer with man, but almost in the jeering laugh of the mocking his whip, in place of a Bible. The Scandinavian, the fiend for every lover of liberty. German, the French, all hate slavery, except the Irish, Mr. P. then went on to say that we always had

very, though in his latter days, he made ample amends considerable hissing.) rery, though in instater days, he made ample amends for his acts of omission. All the Presidents, Secretaries and office-holders are and have been pro-slavery men.

This element of slavery was deranging our compass on all sides. It seems but common sense, then, to change

lic opinion might change in regard to politics, national of all those aggressions by slavery upon the cause of banks, tariffs, donations of the public lands, &c., it freedom, there is one thing in which they have not the agricultural and natural resources of the Southern tion-to hold such meetings as this. The South attempt-States as being especially valuable, and contended that ed to break them down ; in that case she failed. Let those States were by no means as wealthy and pros- us never, then, surrender this manhood of thinking for to be, if slavery were abolished. The speaker then how boldly and frankly-who are recreant to the cause read an immense array of figures relative to the popu-of freedom. And let us go home with this lesson: That lation, school statistics, land under cultivation, circu-'it is right to learn from the enemy,' and that what lation of newspapers, number of persons able to read and write, and an enormous quantity of other partic-read and write more—to make more money—but it is ulars, occupying nearly half an hour in the reading of to imitate the 'pluck' of the South-to stand by your them—all of which he requested the reporters to give own institutions—to be willing to represent your own in extenso. The gist of the argument, however, was to show that New York was a greater State in point of as gallantly by New York as the Southern men do by numbers, wealth and commerce, than Virginia. He the South. (Loud applause.) That applause is very then touched upon the Gadsden treaty, and the Nebras- grateful; send it to Washington incarnated in a repreka bill, and branched off to the acquisition of Cuba. sentative who will speak it. [Cheers.] Do not send He expressed it as his belief, that Lopez met with a de- the gold dollar-the working loom-the bushel of grain served fate when he lost his life on the scaffold. This from the Genesee country; send you a man who will was another move, he believed, to extend slavery; but rally round Gerrit Smith. [Applause and hisses.] he thought that England, on account of her Spanish Send you a man as true as SEWARD, and a little wiser, debt, would not consent to our acquiring Cuba. More- [applause,] for Seward is a man, I think, that would over, he understood that there was an agreement between England and Spain to emancipate all the slaves have him put his head out of the window, and pull in Cuba within twenty years. Then, as to our attack- 'Gog' off the Ark by one of his legs. [Laughter and ing the island, he would remind his hearers that the applause.] Captain General had a document in his pocket, authorizing him to free and arm the blacks at such a moment had closed his remarks. as he saw fit. The fastnesses of the island, the volume, and other diseases, would render the conduct of a war extremely difficult. Besides that, Spain would issue letters of marque. How, then, would the stocks in Wall and State streets be, when the news of the seizure sions lasted all night (36 hours) before an adjournment with the effected. We have no room for particulars. as he saw fit. The fastnesses of the island, the vomito,

(Stamping of feet, and signs of impatience.)

better things-the good wine last.

impatience, having, up to this period, occupied two hours. He contrasted that large assembly with the fact speaking about the exclusion of the word 'slavery' ciatory of all who vote in favor of the Bill, and pledgfrom the Constitution, yet the influence of that institu- ing to withhold votes from all such for any public of tion controlled the government of the country, whether fice hereafter. It is also proposed to establish an effi-Whig or Democrat, he related what he termed an old sient scheme for emigration to Nebraska. Good! legend, to the following effect:—Before the flood, there existed a monstrous giant that they called Gog; and sideration of the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause generates the control of the friends of the Anti-Slavery c when the waters were rising, and the ark was about to erally, the appeal made in an article we have copied in float, he waded towards it, avoiding the deep holes, (laughter,) and asked Noah to take him on board. But the bereaved and destitute family of the late self-sacri-Captain Noah said:— No, I can't take you on board; ficing advocate of the slave, JAMES W. WALKER. The you are a dangerous fellow, and you'll make trouble. Bugle states that donations may be forwarded to BEN I dare not take you on board; and he shut down JAMIN Bown or JAMES BARNABT, of Salem, Ohio, which the window of the ark. (Renewed merriment.)—
shall be appropriated as the donors may direct. Any
'Go to thunder,' said Gog, 'I'll ride, after all'; sent to R. F. Wallour, 21 Cornhill, will be thankfully sand he put his foot on the side of the ark, and got astride on it, with his right leg on the starboard and his left on the larboard, and so he was enabled to steer the ark whatever way he pleased, and made things very uncomfortable within. It was so [Mr. P. resumed] with the Constitution; they would not take slavery in—there was no such word to be found in it—but it was allowed.

An able and valuable Sermon on 'The Signs of the New York City Anti-Slavery Society. was no such word to be found in it—but it was allowed to get astride, and it had ever since governed the countries,' by Rev. Fiske Barrett, of Scituate, may be ry, and made things very uncomfortable within.

At last, fresh evidence of impatience and weariness from Rev. Hiram Wilson, of Canada West. try, and made things very uncomfortable within.

being manifested by the audience, in consequence of the great length of his speech, the lateness of the hour, and a desire to hear the other speakers that had been adver- work, entitled 'Despotism in America.' tised in the programme, (Mesers. Garrison and Phillips,) Mr. Parker gave way to

warmly greeted. He spoke in substance as follows: Ladies and gentlemen, I am well aware, with the las The President should be sworn upon a negro's back; speaker, who has so gracefully, and I think unner speaker, who has so gracefully, and I think unner speaker. he should be sworn to protect no laws but fugitive slave rily left the stand, that while slavery is holding its mid laws—no property but slaves. The Supreme Court is a slave court, the Senate is a slave Senate, the Senators home at 10 o'clock; ('No, no!' applause,) and North, the black man is shut out of the meeting-houses tail, all the items. Had he had a little more time, I doubt not be would have added one other item to the fourths white blood in his veins, he became free. It is and with all her eighty-seven thousand men that cannot a fact, that most of the Virginia slaves are from half to read and write, she rules the nation. The aggregate three fourths white. This being the fact, it was pro-posed to repeal the law, and make the standard nine buy up Webster. Virginia overbid us. Count up your enths. Now, Mr. Jefferson left children by his slaves, gold—pile it up—let the flashing gems in your midnight and, before they could be free, their female descendants cavern make daylight, and yet the South has the magic might bear slave children to slave Presidents, from Jef- to buy up all your Everetts and Websters. Your merchants meet to-morrow in the Park-God bless them-In relation to Mr. Agassiz, Mr. Parker said, that by (loud cheers,)—to send up a protest against this infa-

and cannot call his or her little finger their own ! braska, which all the press and pulpits of New York

who, as a general thing, side with the slaveholders. either slaves or slaveholders for Presidents. He pre-He would like to see a Catholic priest come out in op-position to this iniquity. (Applause.) ferred the latter to the former. If we had no dough-faces at the North, he contended, there would be none The voice of commerce here in New York was hostile at Washington. The great evil, however, was in 'Gog,' to freedom, as was also the greater part of the capital of Massachusetts. The coastwise slave-trade was a ing of Webster, Mr. P. said he could not afford to forprofitable business to capitalists. In the year 184-, a get men whose evil lived after them. (Hisses and apship, named the Edward Everett, carried negroes on two voyages between Baltimore and the extreme South.

When we go back into Paradise, (continued two voyages between Baltimore and the extreme South.

Mr. P.) I will myself speak well of Satan: until I do, A fit name, indeed. (Applause, and some hissing.) I mean to call him 'devil.' (Laughter.) When you The great men-the great major prophets-Clay, Cal- make the grave at Marshfield large and strong enough houn, and Webster, were prophets of slavery and to place in it the Fugitive Slave Law, and bind it down against freedom. (Hisses and loud applause.) Even with the seal of Solomon, I will consent to apply to Web-John Q. Adams, as President, did nothing against sla- ster no epithet, except one of praise. (Applause, and

Pierce himself, in his inaugural, took sides decisively the whole relations of the country, and get rid of slawith the South. In the States, too, all the Governors very and its influence over the politics and religion of the were, if not pro-slavery men, at least not anti-slavery land. Where are those 3000 clerical protestants against in their professions of political faith, with the exception slavery? Why have they not made the land tremble beof Vermont, which, however, was in no way a commer- neath the force of their rebuke to Senator Douglas, for cial State. Slavery, though not mentioned in the Con- the insults he has heaped upon them? We, the abostitution, had effectually controlled the country since litionists, are the men, and the only men, who have uttered our indignation against his attacks; the clergy-The speaker then went on to say that, however pub- men of the North, who were insulted, are silent! But never changed in respect to slavery. He referred to succeeded, that is, the right of free speech-of petichange Captain Noah for a better one; whereas, I would

The audience senarated immediately after Mr. Philling

could be effected We have no room for particulars. The opponents of the Bill are contending gallantly, but Mr. P.-Pardon me, my friends; you will soon have we fear ineffectually. The South always conquers.

Another great Anti-Nebraska meeting was held Mr. P. went on amid many signs of dissatisfaction and in the Park, at New York, on Saturday afternoon last. that Messrs. Garrison and Phillips, a few years ago, were unable to get a hall in this city, in which to hold a meeting. In the course of his observations, when ed amid great cheering. The purport of them is denun-

We can find no room, this week, for the proceed ings at the business meetings of the American Society.

A SLAVE-CATCHER IN WORCESTER.

MR. GARRISON—Will you please call attention to the fact, that CHARLES DEVERS, Jr., Esq., late U. S. Marshal—principal slave-hunter in the Sims and other Boston slave cases—under whose auspices the Boston Court-House was surrounded with chains, which none but 'gentlemen from the South 'could pass without a permit from him—has just opened a law-office in Worcester?

This caution may be needed for the safety of fugitive

slaves, who, relying on the anti-slavery reputation of this city, may direct their course hither. WORCESTER. Yours.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The Annual Meeting of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in Boston, in the MELO-DEON, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 30th and 31st, and June 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock,

No trumpet-call, especially in a crisis like the present, is deemed necessary in order to bring together, on this occasion, those who are sincere, earnest and uncompromising in their hostility to slavery, and also such as are honestly inquiring, for the first time, what are their responsibilities and duties in regard to that hideous system. Knowing that the platform of the Convention is free for all, whatever may be their peculiar views on the subject, and rejoicing that another favorable opportunity will be afforded to arouse the Northern mind, and to give a staggering blow to that Demoniac Power which rules the land, they will rally after the manner of '76, but with no sectional or personal feelings, and with a desire to save all, to destroy

Up, then, for Freedom !- not in strife, The awful waste of human life—
The glory and the guilt of war:
But break the chain—the yoke remove,
And smite to earth Oppression's rod,
With those mild arms of Truth and Love,
Made mighty through the living God. FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLOUT, Sec.

NEW ENGLAND

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

The undersigned respectfully invite
All citizens of New England who believe in the right f laborers to control their own earnings;

All who believe in a fair day's wages for a fair day's

All who believe in the equal right of all children in the community to all public provisions for education;
All who believe in the right of human beings to deermine their own 'proper sphere' of action;

All who believe in the right of all to a trial by a jury of their peers ; All who believe that ' taxation without representation

All who believe in the right of adult Americans to

have a voice in electing the Government whose laws control them ; To meet in Convention, at Boston, on FRIDAY, the

2d of June next, to consider whether these rights shall continue to be limited to one half the members of this Community. Sarah H. Earle. Paulina W. Davis.

Samuel W. Wheeler. David A. Wasson. Asa Fairbanks, S. Crosby Hewitt, Anna Talbot Fairbanks. Harrietta C. Ingersoll Tho. Wentworth Higginson, Joseph Henry Allen, James Freeman Clarke, Amory Battles, Mary Ann Laughton, Lucy Stone, B. P. Dearne, A. D. Mayo, Harriot K. Hunt, Mary F. Dearne, Sarah H. Pillsbury. Anna Q. T. Parsons, P. B. Cogswell, Wendell Phillips, C. I. H. Nichols. Ann G. Phillips, William I. Bowditch Gertrude H. Burleigh Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Paulina Gerry, Adin Ballou, Theodore Parker. Lucy H. Ballou.

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

This Association will convene for mutual help and edification, and for the discharge of its appropriate duties as a religious body, in the meeting-house at Old Kennett, Chester County, on First day, the 21st of Fifth month, 1854, at 114, A. M., and continue, by adjournment, from day to day, as long as necessity may re-

TO YOUNG MEN .- PLEASANT AND PROFITA BLE EMPLOYMENT .- Young Men in every neighborhood may obtain healthful, pleasant and profitable employment, by engaging in the sale of useful and popular Books, and canvassing for our popular Journals. For terms and particulars, address, post-paid,

FOWLERS & WELLS.

308, Broadway, New York.

Connection. The Treasurer of the Massach Anti-Slavery Society acknowledges to have received Twenty-Five Dollars from D. B. Morey of Boston, in redemption of his pledge made at the annual meeting in This payment was made many months since, but by inadvertence was then credited to another gentleman.

REFORMATION OF PRISONERS.—A meeting on the subject of Prison Discipline will be held during Anniversary Week. Place to be announced next

MRS. C. S. BROWN will deliver an address in the City Hall, Roxbury, on Sunday evening next, at 74 o'clock. Subject—State Reform School for Girls.

East Greenwich Wednes "
Coventry Thurs "
Knightsville Friday, " Pawtucket.....Sunday,

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture on Human Relations and Duties, on Sunday next, May 21st, afternoon and evening, in Leyden Hall, in Plymouth.

SPIRITUALISM.

One or more members of the Association of Governmentizers, in the Spiritual World, will speak through their Agent, Eliza J. Kenny, in Salem, on Sunday evening, 21st inst., in Lyceum Hall, at 7½ o'clock. Admittance, 10 cents, to defray expenses.

The address of LUCY STONE, during the ensuing summer, will be at Gardner, Mass., care of Mr. Lawrence. Friends will be careful to make the addition, as there is another Lucy Stone in the place.

PORTRAIT OF MR. GARRISON.

THOSE who would secure early and good impressions should engage them without delay. A few proof copies remain, at \$1 25 each. The others are offered at \$1.

Persons at a distance can have them safely enveloped and mailed for eight cents, if pre-paid.

Frames can be farnished to order, including oval and square. Gilt and dark wood at prices varying from \$1 25 to \$5 00, and upwards.

The approaching New England Anti-Slavery Convention will afford the friends a fitting opportunity to avail themselves of the long-hoped-for faithful portrait of the great anti-slavery Pioneer.

Apply to

May 20.

WM. C. NELL,
21 Cornhill.

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: or, the Reproductive Element in Man, as a means to his elevation and happiness. By Henry C. Wright. The Present is the Child of the Past, and the Parent of the Euture. Price, 50 cents. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 15 Franklin street.

POETRY.

From the Onondaga Gazette. NOSES TO GRIND. ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Said to have been recently issued from the United State Senate, in secret session, and done into metre. BY THE MAN IN THE MASK.

Ho, noses to grind! Any noses to grind? ve a new patent grindstone, the best of its kind : A machine Senatorial. Ready to go for all,

Sham politicians and Northern B'hoys, By one Mr. Douglas, of great Illinois. Chorus-Ho, noses to grind,

Any noses to grind, Here's a ready-made nose Grinder, going it blind. It's an elegant article, surely that same,

It grinds for all sections, of every name; Yet becomes quite essential On grounds Presidential. Endorsed, so it goes, by one General Frank, While the valorous Senate sit turning the crank Chorus-Ho, noses to grind! &c

Then walk up, Young America; this the good cause is Down with you; no skulking; apply your proboscis: The vista of glory See it open before you; O, a God-send this grindstone is, now can we tell, Who carries the cheapest tough conscience to sell.

Chorus-Ho, noses to grind ! &c. Pretty figure you cut with a nose of your own, When all men of mark have them ground to the bone See how early it musters

All brave Fillibusters, And every would-be renowned politician, With his nose on the grindstone in courtly submission Chorus-Ho, noses to grind ! &c.

Look at Mitchel, that terror to Liberty's foes, Down on his marrow-bones, grinding his nose ! O, isn't he beautiful, Humble and dutiful, Meekly imploring some windfall to claim a Fine lot of fat niggers in sweet Alabama ! Chorus-Ho, noses to grind ! &c.

Come, then, all ye Northern tools, brave second fiddlers, Office-seekers, Judge Griers, and Jeremy Diddlers; You're wanted, there's glory And office before ye; Keep your eye on the spoils and your nose on the stone. Till your honorable lickspittle service is done.

Chorus-Ho, noses to grind, &c. And ye, who have other men's noses in keeping. Up with you! be stirring! no slumbering nor sleeping, To mount on the pinion

Of slavery's minion! Bring your men! lick the dust! show yourselves the true mettle.

Or, walk up to the next captain's office and settle! Chorus-Ho, noses to grind ! Any noses to grind? Here's a ready-made nose Grinder going it blind.

THE 'NEB-RASCALITY.

A SONG FOR THE TIMES, As sung at the Concerts given by the Hutchinso Family.

Sung to the Air of ' Dandy Jim.' Kind friends, with your permission, I Will sing a few short stanzas, About this new 'Nebraska Bill, Including also Kansas; All how they had it 'cut and dried,' To rush it through the Senate, Before the people rallied, and Before they'd time to mend it.

II., III., IV. Air- Yankee Doodle. Iniquity so very great, Of justice so defiant, Of course, could only emanate From brain of mighty giant. This giant now is very small, As all of you do know, sirs; But then there is no doubt at all, That he expects to grow, sirs.

There is one thing more I ought to say, It is to mention, by the way, This giant's name is-Stephen. (Fo. fi. fo. fum.

I smell the blood of free-dom; Fe. fi. fo, fum, Dead or alive, I will have some. Oh, terribly this giant swore,

With awful oaths and curses. And language such as I cannot Engraft into my verses. There was a giant once before, And with a sling they slew him; That Stephen could be slued with one, No one would say who knew him.

Air_ Burial of Sir John Moore.' "Twas at the dead of night they met," (So I'm informed the case is,) Stephen in person leading on The army of 'dough-faces.' They voted, at the dead of night, While all the land was sleeping, That all our sacred, blood-bought rights Were not worth the keeping.

Air_ Vankes Doodle.' double quick time. Ah! bless those old forefathers, in Their Continental ' trowsers,' Who in their wisdom looked so far. And organized two houses-So let them shout, their time is short, They'll very soon be stiller-For in the House they'll find a boy Called ' Jack the Giant Killer.'

Air - Scots who ha' wi' Wallace bled. And now, kind friends, for once and all, Let's swear upon the altar Of plighted faith and sacred truth. To fight and never falter; That Liberty and Human Rights Shall be a bright reality, And we'll resist, with all our might, This monstrous Ne-brask-ality !

THE PIRST ROBIN OF SPRING,

I am Robin the First, of the kingdom of song, And my throne is the bough of the old cherry tre The zephyre of Spring bear my mandates along, And the gentle and good are all subject to me.

Glad, glad is the home near whose precincts I stay, A grant to abide I'll repay with delight; My matin shall cheer it at dawn of the day, And my vesper bymn bless it at coming of night.

As when in the gay bowers of Eden 'twas sung, I sing to the world my melodious strain; And the heart that is sad the earth's discords among May turn, with my notes, back to Eden again.

I'm Robin the First, of the kingdom of song. My sceptre the power of melody sweet; The Summer's glad months my rule shall prob And its flowery trophies be laid at my feet.

The Signs of the Times.

A SERMON

Preached at Scituate, on Fast Day, April 6, 1854. BY REV. PISKE BARRETT. Matthew xvi. 3-' Can ye not discern the signs of the

This is Fast Day, as it is called-a day professedly hear some general confessions, and some general re-marks about some general short-comings; while the To my view, 'the signs of the times' are dark and

long career, and set apart a day for real Fasting, Huthe people are our own. This dovernment was meant to be free and republican with thrilling earnestness, and by every thing dear and no man dreamed that slavery would ever become

State, which, for years, nave either been dumb respect to slavery, or its cringing apologists, will today speak out, and call it infamous. Methinks I hear nings, it has increased and extended itself to its present them. Men, who, three years ago, to-day, denounced all agitation of the subject, and all its agitators; defended the Compromise of the previous year, and the Fogitive Stave Bill,—that quintessence of villany and inhumanity,—a bill which turned the whole North into a slave-hunting ground, offered a bribe of five dollars to Northern cupidity, to induce Northern hirelings to between Freedom and Slavery; and after a long and between Freedom and Slavery; and after a long and between Freedom and Slavery; and after a long and between Freedom and Slavery; and after a long and between Freedom and Slavery; and after a long and between Freedom and Slavery; and after a long and between Freedom and Slavery; and after a long and slavery in the same arguments, and the same arguments are always are decide in favor of oppression, and forbade, under se-fearful struggle, Freedom yielded, and Misscuri became ings of his soul and the precepts of his religion,—to viz. :— That in all that Territory ceded by France to offer food and shelter, or even 'a cup of cold water,' to a fellow-man or woman in distress, without friends, panting and struggling for what is dearer than life itself :- methinks I hear these preachers n the tocsin of alarm, calling upon their people to bestir themselves, to rise in their might, and oppose the fear-ful aggressions of slavery. Hear them! How eloquent they are! How fearless and brave! How the 'peculiar institution ' gets it-that on which the safety of the Union rested, three years ago! How anti-slavery they all are, just now! Why this change of tone and expression? Why dare the occupants of pulpits now petition, protest, remonstrate and preach against slavery? Why? I will tell you. Circumstances have changed a little : not principles,—they never change, but remain ever the Government hundreds of millions of dollars, and, the same. Another political party is in power. There is a change of Administration; and that Administration, like the one that preceded it, is giving its influence and patronage to the support and extension of slavery. It is popular, therefore, in this section, to oppose it. It does not cost any thing, now, to preach anti-slavery. The pews will allow the pulpits to speak. No will be offended, unless it be some stern old Democrat, or some official, with one hand deep in the Government's coffers. It is safe and politic now to discuss and agitate the subject; and discussion and agitation

The Bill now pending in Congress, proposing to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and to open the immense and beautiful Territory of Nebraska and Kansas to slavery and slave labor, is an Administration measure. The Whigs of Boston, and elsewhere, are, of course, almost to a man, firmly set against it. They make a rehash and a republication of all their old resolutions and speeches against slavery; and the churches reiterate their old sentiments against the same, without fear, just as if they had been all along the only real and consistent friends and advocates of freedom; forgetting how, with Daniel Webster for Dictator, they have ostracised, and driven out of pulpits, and out of all 'healthy organizations,' men of too much principle and integrity to make any compromise with wrong; men who felt summoned by the color of the North, as the only pacificator, the great finality, that was to stop all agitation, satisfy the South for ever, and save the proved, and so it always will.

My friends, as much as I abhor slavery and oppresnew demand of the Slave Power, I must confess, that I one poor colored man! How the 'solid men' gloried spirit of his new home. He cons the words of the came, with a little infant in her arms, of Angle-Saxon new demand of the Stave Power, I must confess, that I cannot help looking upon this recent feeling and movement against it, these sudden converts to the cause of freedom, with distrust, and, in some instances, with land obedience! And how the pulpits commended and freedom, with distrust, and, in some instances, with congratulated the energy, the promptness, and the pi-contempt. I am afraid it is not based in firm, unwa-congratulated the energy, the promptness, and the pi-contempt. I am afraid it is not based in firm, unwa-congratulated the energy, the promptness, and the pi-contempt. I know of no way by which the form of this servitude late Henry Clay.) She brought two small children vering, eternal principle-on a settled, unalterable ous, self-sacrificing efforts of the worshippers below! conviction, that to enslave a fellow-man is a damning sin against High Heaven. Those before me who have agitation was to cease. What immorality and virtual had their eves open to the state of things around us for the last few years, to the shifting and shuffling of politicians and political parties, and of churches and ministers, on this subject, will be convinced that the doubt just expressed is not without some good foundation.

Take an example. Previous to the 7th of March, 1850, the prevailing party of Massachusetts was professodly the true anti-slavery party, as the records of their Legislatures and Conventions will clearly show. The 'solid men,' and all the preachers, in and about ted voice against slavery. the metropolis, gave their uni Since that memorable day, and that memorable speech, until recently, how great the change! How have all their professions and fine sentiments vanished in thin On this, they are fixed and agreed. The Compro air; and how has the vilest thing that slavery ever measures are final. Anti-Slavery is dead. enacted, been countenanced and defended in the forum, in the judge's bench, and in the churches of the living in effect, just what many expected and predicted. We tion of the people darkened and corrupted. Such was States put together. The slave States alone ha the state of feeling during this period, such the eager- rived advantage from the compromise of 1820, and now ness to do homage to this Moloch of the nation, that it they want to repeal it. Their demands were quite mod was as much as a man's position in society, or his repest at first, but now almost boundless. They ha utation for sanity and good sense, was worth, to pre- sucked the life out of their own soil, and entailed sume to raise his voice in opposition. 'Fools, fanatics, disorganizers,' were the epithets applied to the few, mand it. They will dissolve the Union without it. professed, spoke earnestly and fearlessly against the in- Here, then, are millions of acres of the finest land mise; that it was not only immoral and wicked in and the insatiate demon, Slavery! Will it be done? of itself, but that it would lead to greater enormities; you contemplate the bare possibility of its being done that, from necessity, there could be no finality, no per- and not feel a blush of shame mantling your cheeks manent peace, except in truth and justice. But the and a tide of moral indignation rising and swelling in idea was booted at and frowned upon.

thought quite wild and visionary, and even guilty of an the presumption to make such a proposition in the Con impropriety, because he stated publicly that, in his gress of the United States. Not a man would have opinion, it would require only a change of the Adminis- dared to offer such a Bill. The Fugitive Bill prepared tration, a little shifting of circumstances and interests, the way for this. That taught the South how much we to popularize what then was so odious, and to induce would bear—how servile and mean we were. There claim of always having been true to Liberty, and to them that there are men enough here ready and glad to proclaim doctrines and sentiments which they had just do their dirtiest work, for a price. It is an abs repudiated. Has not that statement been verified? fact, that some of our Northern men have incurred the And now let me add, that I have not the least doubt, scorn and contempt of sensible men of the South, by that, if this very Bill now before Congress had emanated from a Whig Administration, and some Daniel have furnished Scripture proofs to sanction and sanc Webster of the party had given his voice and influence fy it. Northern judges have packed juries, and given in favor of its passage, you would have seen the very decisions to support it. Northern cities have feasted great 'peace measure,' with all the real and force pers and women-whippers. And now, these same which characterized their support of the Fugitive Bill men, and these same cities, all at once seem to be

THE LIBERATOR, of 1850. Do you wonder, then, that I have so little struck with holy horror at this new aggressive move- be struck. Not an unkind word need be uttered. No confidence in these recent demonstrations in favor of freedom? Southern men laugh at them. They know ed. At the South, we find, at least, uniformity and right invaded. All that is needful is, for each Christian what they mean and what they are worth, and have no consistency. At the North, neither. We know where man, and for every Christian church, to stand up in fears. They know, that here at the North, principles are in the market, ready to be struck off to the highest bidder. Money, patronage, trade, promise of office, will buy Northern men, and the South boast of it. Why, this very scheme, about which there is so much excitement just now, and about which so much will be boldly said to-day, is, as every body knows, not only one of the legitimate results of the Bill of 1860, and based upon it, but is a child of the North ; preposed nally, this day meant something; the people generally by a Committee, the majority of whom are Northern felt the need of it, and made a proper use of it. Now, men; supported and urged by the President, a Northit is but little better than a farce; hardly as good, for ern man. What care the South about the opposition at it is but little better than a sale to be what it is not, and it the North? Not a straw, if they can only push the meamight have the virtue of putting us in good humor. sures through. From experience, they have learned We confess, that we have but little respect for Fast Day, how far they can go with impunity. Step by step have as commonly observed among us. The Governor ap-points it by Proclamation: Custom opens the doors of have we yielded; and now, it does seem as if there the churches: Custom leads a few to enter there, to would be no stop, till slavery has become completely

marks about some general snort-comings; while the mass of the people either regard the day not at all, or devote it to recreation, riot and excess.

But if there ever was a period in the history of any mising a little with slavery. Hence the few words remaining a little with slavery. nation, when the people ought to pause in their headmiliation and Prayer, that period is the present, and in that early and unsettled state of national affairs. States. It was a 'peace measure,' almost pardonable, miliation and Prayer, that period is the present, and in that early and unsettled state of national affairs. the people are our own. If men were ever called upon, This Government was meant to be free and republican, sacred, to consider well 'the signs of the times,' we a permanent institution. The records of those times And they will be considered. Pulpits, all over the soon die out and cease to exist. Its inconsistency was show, that the common impression was, that it would State, which, for years, have either been dumb with felt and acknowledged, and therefore was barely tolern

agitation of the subject, and all its agitators; de-ded the Compromise of the previous year, and the Union as a slave State. Strong and fierce was the opvere penalties, any Christian citizen to obey the promptthe United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degress and thirty minutes of north latitude, not included within the limits of the ow, sounding State contemplated by this act, slavery and intoluntary servitude, otherwise than as the punishment of crimes. shall be and is hereby for ever prohibited.'

So, from that day to this, in every conflict between Slavery and Liberty, the former has triumphed. By browbeating, by bribes and threats, by getting up the cry, ' The Union is in danger !' the South has invariably gained her point. Though at first only a local, personal and pecuniary interest, this institution has so succeeded in working itself up into nationality, that it has become the chief subject of legislation; has cost in all probability, will yet cost it its existence. The six years' war in Florida, with a handful of naked Seminoles, cost the Government \$42,000,000, and all for the interests of the Slave Power. Slavery caused the annexation of Texas, in direct violation of the Constitution and of all right; the necessary and intended re sult of which was, war with Mexico .- a war which, for injustice and barbarity, has not a parallel in the annals of the civilized world. The moving idea throughout this war was, Southern aggrandizem the extension of the area of slavery. Facts, without limit, might be adduced in confirmation of this. It was early broached and publicly avowed at the South, and in the halls of Congress. Thus was expended, directly, over \$100,000,000, and the poor, feeble Mexicans robbed, absolutely robbed, of an immense extent of territory, comprising California and New Mexico.

Now, it came to pass, that in dividing these honorable spoils, a difficulty arose. The South wanted the lion's share. The Union was in danger! To save that, 1850. You know its history, and its servile conditions You know its great defender and advocate. You know integrity to make any compromise with wrong; men who felt summoned by the voice of God within them to oppose and protest against the Bill of 1850, because it was a violation of right and justice, and because they knew full well the natural law which attaches to all wickedness, and by which alone—it can grow and thrive;—that if a single inch is yielded to the spirit of iniquity, an ell will soon be demanded. So it has proved, and so it always will.

The came, therefore, in confidence, and asked for sympathy and encouragement in behalf of his oppressed and bleeding countrymen. What eloquence, what inspiration, what sentiments were his! But all in vain. True, many of 'the common people heard him gladly;' but the 'chiof priests and rulers' were deaf to gladly;' but the 'chiof priests and rulers' were deaf to a philanthropist, on the voluntary principle, it necessating and private citizens viel with a proud day for Boston was that, when all her judicial and martial forces were

John Mitchel comes to this country and asked for sympathy and encouragement in behalf of his oppressed and bleeding countrymen. What eloquence, what inspiration, what sentiments were his! But all in vain. True, many of 'the common people heard him gladly;' but the 'chiof priests and rulers' were deaf to a philanthropist, on the voluntary principle, it necessating and private citizens of the luman race.

In the prosecution of our work, we find that the expense of living, with the best of economy, is at least one third more than it was in former years. This state of things is well enough for such as have large salaries to the common people heard him vain. True, many of 'the common people heard him vain. True, many of 'the common people heard him vain. True, many of 'the common people heard him vain. True, many of 'the common people heard him vain. True, many of 'the common people heard him vain. True, many of 'the common people heard him vain. True, many of 'the common people heard him vain. True, many of 'the common people heard him vain. True The Union was saved! Peace was restored, and all atheism-what wrong, misery and anguish-what tornoble in human nature, this enactment occasioned, no tongue can tell, and no pen describe. But no matter. The Union was in danger, and it should be saved, at any sacrifice

The work was now considered done. Every thing henceforth was to remain quiet. The two great political parties meet at Baltimore, side by side, and the creed of both is, No more discussion, no more talk about slavery. They agree to discountenance and frown down all attempts to renew the agitation of the subject.

God! Conscience was derided and laughed at; the have now a Bill which proposes to repeal the Missouri 'Higher Law' made a jest; man's innate sense of right and justice trampled under foot; and the moral percepfertile Territory, almost as great as all the existing free who, true to their convictions, and to the religion they They threaten and storm, as has been their wont. iquity, against the 'finality,' as it was called, against the country, lying right across, and in the very heart the 'Union-saving measures.' The people were told, of our national domain, from which free men and free repeatedly, what would be the result of that Compro- labor are to be for ever excluded, and all given up to your bosoms? Now, I do not believe that there is Four years have not elapsed since your speaker was man to be found, who, five years ago, would have had ches, ministers and politicians to advance the could hardly be a lower deep than that. It taught it now, defending it as another and treated with distinguished honor Southern kidnap

bold and earnest in maintaining it. They never dodge the question, nor require certificates to assure the pub- a calm and deliberate voice to the world, and the world lie of their ill health. They have oneness of purpose will be done,' and aim. Hence their power and influence in the This is truth

at their command. They are men too shrewd and far-

The acquisition of Cuba has long been regarded as es-sential to the stability and strength of Southern inter-we love our country, and the memory of our fathers,-Spain, and thus to furnish an excuse for making a con- that the Union is in danger, (that is comparatively s slave territory. The President, in his recent message others, that justice and right, are in danger. to the House of Representatives in relation to the 'Black Warrior' affair, clearly indicates this design. At all events, the South is bent on this scheme of annexation. Southern papers boldly avow it. The 'manifest desti-

Another step is, to get a decision, in a case now feeble pen may be acceptable to your readers, I take pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, to indemnify a slaveholder for the loss of slaves in a free State,-which will legalize the execrable Institution throughout the Union, and permit Southern men to bring their human chattels North, and even to estab-

lish marts for their traffic in any of our cities. Ames, and a host of others, why do ye not rise and re-lum in a deplorably destitute condition, our mission had Ames, and a nost of others, way to je be but these recreant sons of American liberty! Why do become a good deal involved. This was unavoidable, ye not step forth, and, with wonted power, stay the triumphant and desolating march of Oppression's host! O come, and with trumpet tones rouse to life the droopo come, and with trample to the roce to the roce of their country's free-labored and died in the cause of their country is the cause of their country is the cause of the dom, and have gone to their reward. Let their example stir us to action. Let their immortal words resound in our ears and thrill through our frames. Where is to, so that the mission was effectually relieved for the the spirit of our fathers? Where is that love of liber-time, and the necessary means furnished for bringing the spirit of our fathers? Where is that love of those ty and hatred of oppression which fired their bosoms, and led them to contend and hold out for justice and right? Where are the lovers of a free land? Where

I repeat it : I have but little faith that any lasting good will be accomplished by this show of opposition to the Bill in question. I fear it comes too late. For the sake of gain, or favor, or peace, Northern men have petted and nursed and defended the 'peculiar institution,' until it has become a monster, threatening to detion,' until it has become a monster, threatening to de-uour us. There is no unity, no combination of effort in this new movement. No all-absorbing, soul-stirring principle forms the basis of action. The resolutions of all smell of party. The Whigs of Boston could not forget themselves long enough to join their efforts and coperate with the Free Democracy in their remonstrance gainst the common foe. The great question now before If Freedom is to prevail, the North, to a man, must cast aside all party names and distinctions, and, out of pure love of justice and humanity, form one solid and developments of Divine Providence. It was wisely Slave Power, and slave usurpation.

we have no doubt. That they will in our day is not

men, visited our shores. As an exile, but as an ardent lover and defender of human freedom, he came. How canism, increasing in fury and intensity to madness, he towered amid our tallest men! He knew our early or to a sort of incarnation of diabolism. Hence the history—our struggles, our final success. He knew the history—our struggles, our final success. He knew the feelings, the sentiments which once burned in the hearts benignant purposes towards the wronged and injured of our fathers. He had heard of this 'home of the free.' He came, therefore, in confidence, and asked for In the prosecution.

mustered, and, after prodigious exertions, succeeded in He is more politic. He glances at 'the signs of the Fugitives are coming over and calling upon us almost sion in all their forms, as much as I fear and detest this ment, to be set down as an immoral relation. No sir, comfort. Another came, a few days ago, who was from can be fixed, but by political institutions'-and his with her. Said she, 'I was determined to be free, and course is fixed. He starts a paper, and writes, 'We free my children, if I had to wade in blood up to my deny that it is a crime or a wrong, or even a peccadil- eyes." lo. to hold slaves, to buy slaves, to sell slaves, to keep obtain help, that she walked twelve miles to find my cion.' John Mitchel saw what was popular in this

> truth, the most palpable 'signs of the times,' are quite tears. She had left her husband in slavery, but had enough to sadden and fill with dark forebodings eve- some hope that he would follow her. rv New England heart. We see slavsry fast becoming Four fugitives arrived here from the 'Old Dor the controlling principle of the nation. We see that in one day, last week, viz.: three men and one woman advancing and gaining strength, year by year, which The woman was looking for her son, who had escaped, degrades honest toil, and sinks the worthy laborer to and called on me about four months before her. She the level of the brute. We see our Government and its hirelings pledged to do any thing and every thing for ed that her son was in Toronto. One of the men from the perpetuity and extension of slavery. All the re- Virginia, over fifty years of age, had left behind him a sources of the nation are employed to plant its standard, wife and seven children. Foreseeing that he was about and give to the breeze the black flag of a worse than to become a victim to the hellish slave trade, and be Russian servitude.

> Peace Measures' of 1850? Have they got peace? upon the altar of his heart- Give me Liberty or gio They thought to stop all agitation by entering into an me death! To hear these strangers talk, and chat, agreement with sin and shame. Have they stopped it? and clap their hands, and leap for joy, in their bright No, they have only added fuel to the flames, and given dawn of freedom, would so greatly amuse you, that warmth and strength to Oppression's arm. So it has you would hardly know whether to laugh or cry. In been from the beginning ; so it always will be.

> est honors and her dearest interests are threatened with artificial airs, simple nature speaks. an ignominious betrayal and overthrow, cannot be de- We wish it to be distinctly known among the children nied or winked out of sight. We have been warming of oppression, East, West, North and South, that this and nourishing a deadly viper in our political bosom, is a most delightful country, a most inviting country, which now turns upon us, and would sting us to death. beautifully spangled with thriving cities and villages What ever may be the result of all the plans and mea- and diversified with hills and vallies, fertile plains, sures now in operation for the aggrandizement of the bubbling fountains, expansive lakes, and broad, ma ing it into all our unorganized territory, into Cuba and powerful, and a people vigorous, healthful, cheerful, Mexico, and legalizing it in all the free States ; should active and enterprising. you, as you visit the metropolis of your State, hear To show you the mildness of the climate, let me sa the hoarse voice of the auctioner offering te the highest that a steamer crosses Lake Ontario daily through the bidder men, women and children; remember then who winter, with scarcely a day's interruption. The Welhave been instrumental in bringing all this shame, land Canal was open, and vessels running, the first of wretchedness and wrong upon us. Remember that such April; whereas, navigation was not open on the Eri are only the legitimate consequences of compromises, Canal till the 1st of May-one month later. I state especially of the Compromise of 1850, which our pulpits these facts to instruct good people at the East, who those who had the honesty and independence to protest an awfully cold country?" 'Can they live there?' &c against that enormity were distrusted and denounced, Our Mission is unsectarian. We go for freedom, fo called fanatics, enemies of religion and of their coun- temperance, for race, -for the paternity of God and the try. Let professed Christians, then, call to mind the fraternity of man,-and for these things, we are un language of a distinguished clergyman :- There is no popular. power out of the Church that could sustain slavery an hour, if it were not sustained in it. Not a blow need

to find Southern men. They are true to a principle, the sacred majesty of such a solemn testimony; to free themselves from all connection with the evil, and utter

This is truth itself. Had such been the position of the Church, we should not now stand as we do, dis-Judging from the past as well as from the present, graced in the eyes of the civilized world, nay, in the we must say, that the probability is, this Bill will pass, great heart of humanity, and perjured in the sight of sooner or later. The men engaged in its defence doubtless know full well their own strength, and the forces high trust. Strong hands are raised against her, because she is false. Most of the best efforts for the proseeing to hazard, in so desperate a game, the possibility gress and improvement of the race originate outside of the Church. Many of the purest hearts and noblest Nor is this the only movement on foot by the propa- souls have left her communion, because, within it, they gandists of slavery. They are grasping after new territory, now without the limits of the United States. of philanthropy and Christian benevolence.

ests. How to get possession of her has been a ques- let us forget all party considerations, prejudices and That question may soon be solved. A scheme is strifes, and band together, as free men, to fight anew in process to get up some pretext for a war with the battle of freedom. Let us sound the alarm, -not quest of those islands, to be annexed to this country as small matter),—but that our liberty, and the liberty of

PUGITIVES IN CANADA.

ST. CATHABLES, C. W., May 5, 1854. DEAR FRIEND, -Presuming that a few lines from my

During my brief stay in Boston and vicinity last

winter, I met with most gratifying proofs of the deep lish marts for their traffic in any of our cities.

O, shades of Hancock, and Adams, and Otis, and of strangers from the South, who had entered this asyham, Hartford and New Haven, were kindly responded letters. We deem it proper to state, that what was obtained

nventions and politicians, in relation to this subject, the industrious; and the prospects of all who have been

the people is, Shall Freedom or Slavery have the ascendency? And very soon the question will be decided.

pregnable phalanx against the encroachments of the ordered, at the time of the Revolutionary struggle, That Truth and Freedom will ultimately triumph, Province should be preserved under British sway, as a on doubt. That they will in our day is not prospective asylum for the victims of Republican oppression; also, during the war of 1812 to '15. Doubtkossuth, that noblest, best and greatest of living less, the Divine Being, who is ever rich in mercy, looking down from heaven, foresaw the growth of oppression, and, during the war of fell to 10. Doubt-less, the Divine Being, who is ever rich in mercy, looking down from heaven, foresaw the growth of oppressions, and, during the war of fell to 10.

She was in so needy a state, and so anxious t Another poor woman, of fair complexion, called on me country, and what would bring him patronage and sup- last week. Said she had lately escaped from Western Virginia, and brought with her three children. Or My hearers, I would raise no false alarm, nor make asking about her husband, she dropped her head, and any exaggerated statements here to-day. The simple lost the power of utterance, giving vent to a flood of

ussian servitude.

torn from his wife and children, he set his face to the Where are the men who defended so strenuously the North, with the sentiment of Patrick Henry burning fact, you would be likely to do both, without stopping No mortal eye can penetrate the future, nor tell with to analyze or control your feelings. We have here no ertainty the fate of this nation. That she is approaching a fearful crisis is too evident. That her fairbeing acted frequently before us. In the absence of all

itution of slavery,-should they terminate in carry- jestic rivers,-a Government honorable, equitable and

vigorously defended. Remember then, too, how that shudder for the poor fugitive, and ask, 'Isn't Canada

Very respectfully, yours, HIRAM WILSON.

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